The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,893. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:- MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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Domestic Occurrences each	" 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Mother Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

CRAWFORD—August 31th, at Chatham Place, Hackney, near London, Emily Mary, the wife of Mr. Thomas Crawford.

THACKER—August 11th, at Brighton, the result of an accident by fire, Louisa, the wife of Mr. W. H. Thacker, of Bombay.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 tons, 100 H. P., Captain TAUNTON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Cargo and Passengers on 16th instant, at 4 P. M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on the 2 th instant, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, 850 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain BLACKMORE, will be despatched on the 15th instant, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Cochin, calling at Ruttonsherry, Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut, returning by the same route in ten days time.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

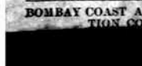
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH COCHIN, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDUS, 1049 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain GAIRD, will be despatched on the 16th instant, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo for Calcutta, touching at Cochin, Tuticorin, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers and Cargo from the Malabar Coast Ports will be conveyed by the S. S. PENANG and transferred at Cochin to the INDUS.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)



...ICATION BETWEEN COCHIN.

...ICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY.

...bay Coast and River ...Navigation Company (Li...mited) further notice de...parts to and from the M... ...ntermediate Ports. The ...ve and depart on the

...RTS OF DEPARTURE.

	Dates.	A. M.	P.M.
...ay	9	10	2
...	9	10	2
...ay	9	9	6
...ay	10	10	1
...	10	10	6
...ay	11	9	4
...	11	10	1
...ay	12	10	3
...	12	10	6
...ay	13	9	4
...	13	10	1
...ay	14	10	3
...	14	10	6
...Sunday			
...ay (Arr.	14	24	5

...TO SURAT EVERY

...BOMBAY EVERY

...ers of the Company's Steamers will be despatched once a week to Surat and from Surat to Bombay as follows :—

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

EVERY TUESDAY, AT 6 P. M.

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

EVERY FRIDAY, AT HIGH-WATER.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND BHOWNUGGUR EVERY FRIDAY.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND BOMBAY EVERY MONDAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Bhownuggur calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamer is expected to arrive and depart, as follows :—

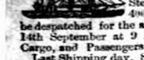
Week days	A. M.	P. M.		Week days	A. M.	P. M.
Bombay Dep.	Friday.	6	Bhownuggur	Dep.	Monday.	12
Dumun	Saturday.	9	Gogo	...	...	5
Gogo	...	7	Dumun	...	Tuesday.	10
Bhownuggur Arr.		10	BombayArr.			10

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

7, Rampart Row, 29th August 1864.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship BENARES, 1491 Tons and 400 H.P.) Captain J. A. COLLETT, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 14th September at 9 A. M. Taking also Cargo, and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Saturday the 10th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium not in the ship on the 10th instant.

ROBERT DUNDAS, Acting Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 2nd Sept., 1864.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 13th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 15th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Bombay, 12th September 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA,

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED) will despatch their Steamer NADA, on the 14th instant, for Calcutta touching at Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Colombo and Madras. For freight or passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,

Bombay, 8th September 1864. Forbes Street.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER ...Nusera from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed without further notice at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 8th September 1864. Agents ship Canoes

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER ...Banner, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed without further notice at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 8th September 1864 Agent ship Banner.

NOTICE.—SMITH, ELDER & Co.'s BOMBAY AGENCY.—The undersigned have from this date ceased to act as the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., London.

CROSSLEY & Co.

8th September 1864.

With reference to the above, the Agency of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., London, has been transferred to Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co., to whom all communications regarding the Agency of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co.'s business should be addressed.

1, Military Square, 8th September 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED.) No applications for Shares in the above Company will be received from Bombay after TUESDAY, the 13th, and from up-Country after THURSDAY, the 15th September, instant.

A. McEWEN.

No. 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort, 9th September 1864.

AN emergent General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Club will be held at the Club Rooms on MONDAY the 12th September, 1864, at 5 P. M., to confirm the proceedings of the Meeting held on the 25th August 1864, and pass such further resolutions concerning a Site and New Building as may be necessary.

H. REYNOLDS, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, Club, 3rd September 1864.

WIGGINS TEAPE & Co., 10 ALDGATE, LONDON, WHOLESALE & EXPORT STATIONERS.—Newspaper proprietors supplied with blanks, and every description of Paper and Stationery supplied on the best terms.

Special papers suited for foreign markets. Samples sent on application.

NOTICE.—Members of the Byculla Club desirous of purchasing Club Debentures at 7 per cent. Interest per annum will be good enough to apply to the

HONORARY SECRETARY.

BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY.—The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bombay Hydraulic Press Company will be held at the Company's Screws on MONDAY the 12th September next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' and Auditors' Reports for the past year ending 30th June 1864.

2nd. To appoint two Auditors for the current year.

3rd. To elect two Directors in the place of NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE and LUCKMIDASS DHARSEY, Esqrs., who retire in pursuance of Clause 64 of the Deed of Settlement, but are eligible for re-election.

By order of the Board of Directors,

RUTTONJEE SORABJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 30th August 1864.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned No. 9, Church Gate Street, up to 3 P. M. on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, for the erection of Buildings for the George the Third Spinning and Weaving Mills at Parell.

Plans will be shown, and Specifications and other particulars furnished, on application to the undersigned.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.

No. 9, Church Gate Street, 1st Sept. 1864.

FIREWOOD.—An Auction Sale of Firewood will be held at the Collector's Office, Tanna, on THURSDAY the 8th September, at noon, when the following lots will be sold :—

Nusvapoor Talooka.		
Kurjut.....	1,980	Candies.
Chowk.....	890	do.
Bhewndy Talooka.		
Wassind.....	8,4103	do.
Colliana Talooka.		
Titwalla.....	1,720	do.

More or less.

The Wood is stored close to the Stations on the G. I. P. Railway, and is open to inspection.

Tanna, Collector's Office, 27th August 1864.

THE IMPERIAL BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY.

ધી ઇમપીરીઅલ બેંકીંગ એંડ ટરેડીંગ કંપની.

SECOND CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance to a Resolution of the Directors made on 20th instant, a Second Call of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per Share is made payable at this Office on or before the 20th September next, after which date Interest will be charged at twelve per cent. per annum on all unpaid Calls up to 20th October next, and at fifteen per cent. per annum, from the 20th October to 20th November (the date of payment), on all Calls left unpaid after the 20th October as aforesaid.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JEHANGHIR RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

28, Bellow Street, Bombay, 22nd August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that DHUNJEEBHOY PALLONJEE and HORMUSJEE PALLONJEE have retired from the Firm of EDULJEE PALLONJEE and BROTHERS, and that all the Interest and Responsibility of the said DHUNJEEBHOY PALLONJEE and HORMUSJEE PALLONJEE of the said Firm have ceased from this day, the 11th August, 1864, by mutual consent. All debts due to the said Firm and all Liabilities will be received and paid by the only remaining Partner, EDULJEE PALLONJEE, who will carry on the same business by the name and style of EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE.
DHUNJEEBHOY PALLONJEE.
HORMUSJEE PALLONJEE.

Bombay, 11th August 1864.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,

2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have just received a choice stock of Portmanteaus in solid Leather and bazil, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Japanned Tin air-tight Cases, Courier Bags, and Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS.

A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Palanquin Clocks of the choicest and newest designs.

N. B.—ANOVELTY FOR BOMBAY.

Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year with once winding. These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & Co. are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price from 260 Rs. to 450 Rs.

WATCHES, Gold and Silver, English and Geneva manufacture, none but the very best kept.

GOLD Jewellery consisting of Alberts and Guards 10 and 15 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets &c. &c.

Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Pysche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Grotesque Candlesticks &c. &c.

PERFUMERY, E. Rimmel's, and Scented Soaps, Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, Pomades, &c. &c.

A lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz., the celebrated Lord Bury, the Rifle, &c. This maker obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match.

A stock of Nicole Frere's Musical Boxes—also in Horn and Wood Cases playing 2, 3, 4, and 6 Tunes.

BOOKS.

A stock of Routledge and Sons' Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society, with a choice selection of other useful books.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' best London-made Boots and Shoes.

HABERDASHERY.

India Gauze under clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, Stockings, &c., Gentlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.

Also on hand Wines and Spirits.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ફ્રીનાઇટેડ મરકનટાઇલ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all shares in the above Company upon which the Second Call of Rs. 50 per share, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, shall have not been paid at the Offices of the undersigned, on or before Saturday the 1st October 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company in terms of Art. 18 and 19 of table B. Act XIX. of 1857.

By order of the Directors,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 6th Sept. 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTIFICATION.—With reference to the Notification issued from the Office of the Commissioner of Mysore on 14th April 1861, notice is hereby given, that the Commissioner has, with the approval and under the directions of the Supreme Government, nominated Captain C. ELLIOT, C.B., Officiating Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, to adjust, in conjunction with J. C. Campbell, Esq., Durbar Surgeon, all claims preferred against His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore.

Creditors are therefore informed that all the claims filed by them in the Commissioner's Office will be sent to Mysore, and that they are required to furnish to Captain C. E. ELIOT, C.B., when called for, all vouchers and accounts which may be necessary to substantiate their claims.

The enquiry will commence on 15th September 1864, after which date no claims will be received in the Commissioner's Office.

L. BOWRING, Commissioner.

Mysore, Commissioner's Office, 29th August 1864.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

ધી ફીનાનશીઅલ એસોશીએશન આફ ઇનદીઆ એનદ ચાઇનાં (લીમીટેડ.)

ધી ફીનાનશીઅલ એસોશીએશન આફ ઇનદીઆ આણી ચેંયનો (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association will be held at the Offices of the Association in Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, when the following business will be brought before the meeting, viz :—

1st. Proposal by the Directors that the Capital of the Association be increased from One Crore and 20 Lacs to 2 Crores and 40 Lacs by the creation of 30,000 new Shares of Rs. 400 each ; that such Shares be offered at a premium of Rs. 20 per Shares to the holders of Shares in the Association on the day of the Meeting in the proportion of one new Share for each old Share ; that the amount realized from such premium be placed to the credit of the reserved fund ; that the holders of the new Shares be in the same position with regard to the profits made subsequently to the 30th September next, as the holders of the original Shares, and that the Directors be empowered to dispose of any new Shares that may not be taken up, and fix 100 per Share paid thereon in addition to the premium within 20 days from the date of allotment upon such terms as they think fit for the benefit of the Company.

2nd. That the election of Directors in the room of the present Directors who will retire at that date in accordance with the Articles of Association but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. Remuneration of Directors.

NOTE.—The Provisions of the Articles of Association do not admit of an Extraordinary General Meeting being held at an earlier date than that fixed by the above Advertisement, and the Directors think it right to give the Shareholders as long notice as possible of their intention to propose an increase of Capital.

1st July 1864. RICHARD WILLIS, Chairman.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

By Order,

A. CUMMING, Secretary.

THE following Passages are required :—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (7) seven time-expired Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.

For (79) seventy-nine Native Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1864.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—A. LAING, Gun Maker and General Mechanic, from Edinburgh, opposite the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Tardeo, Bombay.

Every sort of repairs executed on Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Air Guns, Canes, &c.

Every sort of implement or Apparatus made for the use of sportsmen.

Jobs in Turning, in Iron, Brass, or Wood executed, Machinery repaired, Tin work made or repaired, Cutlery and Silver, or plated goods repaired, &c. &c.

Several first Class Guns and Rifles and Revolver Pistols for Sale on Commission.

Terms—Cash on parties receiving their work.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,

GEO. INGLE.

Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)

PROVISIONAL SHARE-CERTIFICATES, in exchange for receipts for payments of *first* and *second Calls*, will be issued on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 11th August 1864.

NOTICE.—THURSTON'S BEST IMPERIAL PETROSIAN, 12 ft., SOLID MAHOGANY BILLIARD TABLE, with India Rubber Cushions ; on massive turned PILLARS, with adjusting Screws, Cues, Balls, Revolving Lamps, &c. &c., complete, expected early next month by the ESPERANCE and HANNAH.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY, CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—FOURTH CALL OF Rs. 100 PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Fourth Call of Rupees one hundred (100) per Share into the Bank of Bombay, Bank of India, Australia and China, on or before THURSDAY, the 15th September, proximo, failing which, interest will be charged on all such unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum until further notice.

By order,

A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Company's Office, 10 Hummum Street, 24th Aug. 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share on the second issue of Shares is payable at this Office on FRIDAY the 16th day of September, proximo, after which date Interest will be charged on the unpaid Calls.

By order,

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that an Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Premises of the Bank, No. 3, Hornby Row, on MONDAY the 19th day of September, at 3 P. M.

By order of the Board,

W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 3rd September 1864.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st October next, the Fares for Transit through Egypt will be reduced to the undermentioned rates :—

1st Class Passengers	.....	£2 10s.
2nd do. do. and Servants	.....	" 1 5s.

Children over 10 years of age to be considered as Adults.

Children between 3 and 10, to be charged half the above rates.

Children under 3 years, free.

Under these altered rates Passengers will have to pay for all refreshments supplied during the journey through Egypt ; and the amount of Baggage allowed to them, free of charge, will be as follows :—

1st Class Passengers	.....	80 lbs.
2nd do. do.	.....	50 "

Children paying half fare to be allowed half the above weights.

Extra Baggage will be charged for at the rate of 18s. 6d. per cwt., and all charges on this account will be collected, as hitherto, on board the Steamers.

The allowance o Baggage on board the Steamers will be 3 cwt., as heretofore.

The above arrangements will first take effect with Passengers leaving Bombay by the Steamer of 29th September.

ROBERT DUNDAS,

Acting Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

THE INDIAN PENINSULA LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઇડીઅન પેનીશ્યુલા લંડન એંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Indian Peninsula London and China Bank (Limited), will be held on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of September 1864, at half past three o'clock P. M., at the Offices of the Company in Church Gate Street, to take into consideration the following proposition will be submitted to the meeting :—

That the Directors be authorised on behalf of the Company to apply for and accept a Charter of Incorporation for the Bank of such Country, Territory, or otherwise affecting the constitution of the Company and the powers privileges and immunities of the Shareholders in such manner as may be thought expedient, and that for such purpose the Directors be authorised to take such steps and do all such acts and things as they in their discretion may think should be taken or done.

By order of the Board of Directors,

D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE,

Bombay, 7th September 1864. Officiating Manager.

THE INDIAN PENINSULA LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઇડીઅન પેનીશ્યુલા લંડન એંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Indian Peninsula London and China Bank (Limited), will be held on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of September 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Offices of the Company in Church Gate Street, for the following purposes :—

1. To elect Directors for the ensuing year, the present Directors being eligible for election.

2. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board of Directors,

D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE,

Bombay, 7th September 1864. Officiating Manager.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, notice is hereby given, that the Government Estate at Dapoores, containing about 77½ acres and 242 square yards, together with the Houses, Out-houses, Buildings, and Wells thereon, will be sold in fee simple by Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, 22nd September 1864.

2. The purchaser will be required to pay a deposit of 25 per cent. of the purchase-money on the day of sale and the balance on or before the 31st October 1864.

3. Possession will, provided the entire purchase money has been previously paid, be given on 1st November 1864.

4. The Premises will be on view from the 12th to 21st September 1864.

5. A plan of the Premises may be seen and further information obtained at the Office of the Collector of Bombay.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 3rd September 1864.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ફ્રીનાઇટેડ મરકનટાઇલ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાઇલ કંપની (લિમિટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on AVEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P. M.

To consider the propriety of voluntarily winding up the Company with a view to its reformation under the same, or a similar name, but with the power to transact Banking business.

2. To appoint a Liquidator in the event of its being decided to wind up the Company.

3. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the past year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

6th September 1864.

NOTICES.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,

Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS—

Thomas's Nitrate of Silver.
Do. Chloride of Gold.
Sutton's Patent Albumenized Paper.
All other Chemicals and Apparatus to be had of

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A Special General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Office of the Secretaries, Bruce Lane, No. 1, to consider the subject of increasing the Capital of the Company for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the Company's new Establishment at Colaba. To elect a Director in the place of BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., retired. And also to consider the advisability of the sale of the Company's property in the Fort.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

ધી ફિનેનશીઅલ એસોશિયેશન આફ ઇનદીઆ એનડ ચાઇનાં (લીમીટેડ.)

ધી ફિનેનશીઅલ એસોશિયેશન આફ ઇનદીઆ આંડ ચાયના (લિમિટેડ)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that transfers of Shares (forms of which are to be had at the Office of the Association) will be received on and after the 16th instant, and all persons claiming to become Shareholders otherwise than by allotment, are requested to lodge their transfers (accompanied by the Receipts for the 1st Call endorsed by the allottee) at the above office on or before the 22nd instant ; so that the transferees, when approved, may be registered as such by the 24th instant, the day appointed for the Extraordinary General Meeting called to consider the propriety of increasing the capital of the Association by the issue of new shares.

The Certificates for the present Shares will be ready for delivery after the above Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CAPITAL £2,000,000 ; TWO-THIRDS OF WHICH IS ALREADY APPLIED FOR :

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED) have taken Offices, *pro tem* at No. 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, in the Premises of the East Indian Trading and Banking Company (Limited) where the Articles of the Association may be inspected and Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares obtained.

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY COMPANY (LIMITED.)—*Incorporate pursuant to "The Companies' Act of Parliament, 1862." 25th and 26th Victoria, cap* 89.—CAPITAL £2,000,000, OR 20,000,000 RUPEES, IN 200,000 SHARES OF £10 OR 100 RUPEES EACH.—(*With Power to increase*).

FIRST ISSUE 80,000 SHARES.

Twenty Rupees per Shares will be required to be paid on allotment. No further Call can be made at a less interval than Three Months, or exceeding £1 or 10 Rupees per Share.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE CAPITAL IS ALREADY APPLIED FOR.

Directors.

GEORGE HENRY BROWN, Esq., Westbourne Terrace, Director of the Universal Life Assurance Society.

HENRY HAWKES, Esq., Chairman of the Commercial Navigation Company of India, Director of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, Clarendon Road, Kensington.

ALEXANDER MCEWEN, Esq., Merchant, Chairman of the Great Britain Colliery, and Director of the North Anglesea Copper Mining Company (Limited.)

SIR THOMAS G. A. PARKYNS, Bart, Lloyds and 9, Gloucester Square, W.

SIR EDWIN PEARSON, K. B., Deputy Chairman of London, Birmingham and South Staffordshire Bank.

ADAM SCHOALES, Esq., 7, Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park, Director of London, Birmingham, and South Staffordshire Bank (Limited.)

W. H. THORNTHWAITE, Esq., Ph. D., F.C.S., Regent Street, Director of the Gresham Life and Protector Assurance Societies.

CHARLES TYLER, Esq., Holloway, of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

ADMIRAL SIR HENRY LEEKE, K.C.B., K.H., M.P., Chairman of the London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company.

SIR FREDERICK SMITH, K.C.B., K.H., M.P., Pall Mall.

WILLIAM TABOR, Esq., M.P., Director of the Imperial Bank (Limited.)

Committee in Bombay.

ALEXANDER MCEWEN, Esq.

MEER GOOLAM BABA, Esq., House of Nawaib, Surat, Chairman of the Jaffer Ally Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited.)

(With power to add to their number.)

Bankers in London.

The Alliance Bank, (Limited.)

Bankers in India.

The Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, (Limited.)

Solicitors in London.

Messrs. SHEPPARD and RILEY, 38, Moorgate Street, London.

Solicitors in India.

Messrs. BICKERSTETH, CLEVELAND, AND PIELE, Bombay, Solicitors for Government of Bombay.

Auditors.

To be chosen by the Shareholders at their first Meeting.

Secretary.

CHARLES MILLER, Esq.

Registered Offices.

38, Moorgate Street, London.

No. 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS.

THE rapid development of the vast resources of India, and the consequent requirement of increased facilities for Banking, and other Financial operations in that Country, has led to the establishment of this Corporation.

This Corporation from its peculiar constitution, will be able to afford to all sound Industrial and Commercial undertakings, such Financial assistance as will aid the general welfare of a Country, and at the same time afford a most profitable investment of its Capital.

This Corporation besides the usual Banking and Financial *operations*, including the Collection, Receipt, and Transmission of Monies, Purchase and Sale of Indian and other Securities, Payment of Interest, Dividends, etc., the issue of Drafts in its various Branches, assisting Public Works, as Railway Undertakings, Irrigation of Land, etc., etc., will undertake the Agency for general Accidental Insurances, particularly those required for the Security of Commercial transactions, as *Marine, Fire,* and *Life*. These will either be retained by the Corporation itself, or placed in approved Institutions in connection therewith, on mutually advantageous terms.

This Corporation, although possessing most intimate connection with Bombay, will act as Financial Agents in London and in India, receive deposits for fixed periods at rates to be agreed upon, make advances on approved securities, and invest moneys on commission, issue Letters of Credit, negotiate Loans, and promote industrial and commercial enterprises, and employ its funds in other parts of India, China, and elsewhere, as may be most conducive to its interests.

Power will be reserved in the Articles of Association to apply for a Special Royal Charter of Incorporation.

The Chief Offices of the Company will be in London, but Branches will be established, as required, in Liverpool, Manchester, and other towns having large commercial transactions with India.

The following table will show the profitable nature of the class of investments proposed by this Corporation :—

Name of Company.	When Established.	Amount paid per share.	Market Val e.	Profit per Cent.
		£	£	
Agra and Masterman's Bank		50 0 0	150 0 0	200
Asiatic Banking Corporation	1863.	17 10 0	58 8 4	230
Bombay Bank.		100 0 0	375 0 0	275
Bank of India.	1863.	15 0 0	27 0 0	80
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China .		20 0 0	40 0 0	100
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China		25 0 0	70 0 0	180
Madras Bank		100 0 0	250 0 0	150
Oriental Bank Corporation		25 0 0	60 0 0	140
Royal Bank of India . .	1863.	17 10 0	33 19 0	94
General Credit Company .	1863.	4 0 0	7 0 0	75
Internl. Financial Society.	1863.	5 0 0	10 0 0	100
London Financial Association	1863.	15 0 0	27 0 0	80
Atlas Aire and Life . . .	1808.	5 10 0	13 10 0	109
Liverpool and London Fire and Life	1836.	2 10 0	9 15 0	387
Ocean Marine Insurance .		5 0 0	17 0 0	240
Royal Exchange Marine Life and Fire .	1720.	100 0 0	295 0 0	195
Union Marine Fire and Life	1714.	20 0 0	265 0 0	1225

Applications for Shares in the annexed form, must be sent to the Directors at their Offices, No. 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, in the premises of the East Indian Trading and Banking Company (Limited).

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED)

GENTLEMEN,—I hereby request that you will allot me ——shares and I agree (according to the form prescribed by the Articles of Association) to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to me, and to execute the Articles of Association when required ; and I request that my name may be placed on the Register of Shareholders for the Shares so allotted.—I am, Gent

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION OF WESTERN INDIA.—There will be the usual annual "General Meeting" of the Members of the above Institution on THURSDAY, the 15th September 1864, at half-past 4 P.M., to receive the Report of the Council, and transact any business that may be brought before it.

By order of the Council,
Poona, 2nd September 1864. F. ADAM, Secretary.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, DEALERS, AND SHOPKEEPERS.—The undersigned has received authority to dispose of the VALUABLE STOCK of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, shipped by THOS. SHORT, Jun., Esq., of London and Birmingham, for the firm of HUNT, MONNETT & Co., now insolvent. The Stock comprises—Household Furniture in Walnut Wood, Mahogany, and Papier-Machie, Billiard Bagatelle Boards, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Lamps and Chandeliers, Electro-Gilt Bronze Candelabra, and Table Ornaments, China Glass Vases, Statuettes, Electro-plated Ware, Table Fountains, Ironmongery, General Hardware, Cutlery, Garden Seats, Bronze Tables, Umbrella Stands, Tiger Guns, Breach-loading Rifles, Pianofortes by *Collard, Broadwood*, and other makers, Self-acting Organ, Musical Boxes, Velvet Pile Carpets, Overland Trunks, Bags and Portmanteaus, Blankets, Railway Rugs, Table Covers, Hats, Helmets, Boots and Shoes, Flannels, Woollen Cloths, Tweeds, Cricketing and Archery Equipments, outdoor Games, Mechanical Toys, Scagliola Pillars, Statuary Marble Vases, Dressing Cases, Jewel Cases, Despatch Boxes, Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, and other Invoices of Sundries. The packages will be opened, and samples on view at the old Offices of the Municipal Commissioners, 8, Hornby Row, Fort, on and after TUESDAY, the 20th September 1864.
JAMES T. GOOD, Attorney for Thomas Short, Jun.
8, Hornby Row, Fort, 1st September 1864.

COMPTOIR D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

No. 1. BALANCE SHEET.—30th June 1864.

Dr.

To Paid up Capital	Francs.	40,000,000	
Reserve Fund	„	10,000,000	
Amount due by the Bank for customers' balances, fixed deposits, acceptances, &c.	„	87,388,228	12
Dividends payable	„	2,954,178	19
Profit and Loss (new account)	„	474,845	97
	Francs.	140,797,247	28

Cr.

By Cash and Balance in hand at Head Office and Agencies	Francs.	1,716,211	3
Securities, including Bills Receivable, Loans, &c.	„	137,044,148	23
Bank Premises and Furniture at Head Office and Agencies	„	2,036,888	2
	Francs.	140,797,247	28

No. 2. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.
From 1st July 1863 to 30th June 1864.

Dr.

To Dividends unpaid up Capital at 11 4/5 per cent.	Francs.	4,720,000	
Reserved Fund, amount transferred to that account	„	1,059,831	51
Profit and Loss (new account)	„	474,835	97
	Francs.	6,254,667	48

Cr.

By Balance 1st July 1863	Francs.	176,974	
Net Profits for year ending 30th June 1864	„	6,077,693	48
	Francs.	6,254,667	48

(No. 3.)—RESERVED FUND ACCOUNT.—30th June 1864.

Dr.

To Balance at Credit of Reserved Fund	Francs.	10,000,000

Cr.

By Account on 30th June 1863	Francs.	8,940,168	49
Do. transferred from Profit and Loss Account as above	„	1,059,831	51
	Francs.	10,000,000	

T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.
Bombay, 10th September 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—At an Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held at the Office of the Bank on 9th inst. at 3 P. M.

Hon'ble A. J. LEWIS, Esq., in the Chair.

The Manager having read the notice calling the meeting, the following Report and Statement of accounts was submitted:

REPORT.

The Directors have the pleasure to lay before the Shareholders a statement of the affairs of the Bank, with Auditors' report thereon, showing the result of its operations from the commencement of business on 1st September 1863 to 30th June 1864. From the Profit and Loss Account, it will be observed, that after defraying the preliminary and current expenses of the Bank, there remains an available balance of Rs. 3,74,498-0-2. The Directors recommend that out of this amount a Dividend be paid to the Shareholders at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, for the half year ending 30th June last. This will require a sum of Rs. 2,40,000 and the Directors recommend that from the balance Rs. 1,00,000 be placed to the credit of "Reserve Fund" and Rs. 34,408-0-2 carried forward to next half-year. The Proprietors are already aware of the alteration which has taken place in the number and value of the original Shares of the Company, and the Directors are happy to say, that the change, namely, the decrease in number from 16,000 to 24,000 Shares and the increase in value from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 has been carried through most satisfactorily. The Directors with a view to meeting the increasing demand for money which is rapidly springing up in Bombay, and also for the purpose of enabling the Bank to extend its operations, on the 18th May last proposed to the proprietors in General Meeting, the increase of the Capital of the Bank to one Crore Rupees by the issue of 16,000 new shares of Rupees 250 each at par. This proposal was confirmed by the Shareholders at a General Meeting on 20th June and the 1st Call on the new issue fell due on 14th July. The Directors have the pleasure to inform the Proprietors that a Branch of the Bank was opened in Calcutta on 1st May last under the charge of Mr. J. M. Alexander, late of the Oriental Bank Corporation, and also that the Branch in Hongkong was opened on 13th June last, under the management of Mr. Francis Andrews, lately in the service of the Agra and U. S. Bank in China. Your Directors have not as yet been able to find an Officer of sufficient experience for the conduct of so important a Branch as Shanghai, but they can assure the Proprietors that every exertion is being made for that purpose. The London Office has also been opened by Mr. R. D. Peebles who takes over the Agency from the London Joint Stock Bank, who now act as the Company's Bankers, and the Proprietors cannot but be sensible of the great advantages the Bank enjoys from such a connection. With reference to the question of up-country Branches, the Directors have to inform the Proprietors that they have not as yet extended the Bank into the Mofussil, as in their opinion the Capital of the Bank has hitherto been disadvantageously employed in Bombay. The Directors however with the increased Capital propose forthwith extending its operations to a certain extent into the interior. On the 5th July the Directors received from several influential shareholders a communication as to obtaining a Charter of Incorporation from Her Majesty's Government for the Bank. The Directors therefore take this opportunity of informing the Proprietors as a body that they have received assurances from influential parties at home, and they trust that a Charter of Incorporation may in due time be obtained for the Bank. In closing the report the Directors would have the Proprietors bear in mind that the entire profits of the Bank have as yet been made in Bombay, and as the Bank extends its operations with its increase of Capital they look to its future with confidence. The meeting will have to elect Directors and Auditors in room of those who retire.

GENERAL STATEMENT AND BALANCE SHEET OF THE BANK OF INDIA, FOR HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1864.

Dr. BANK OF INDIA.

To Capital	Rs.	60,00,000	0 0
„ Subscriptions on Account of New Capital		2,800	0 0
„ Current and Fixed Deposits		17,16,515	15 0
„ Bills payable and other Accounts		44,10,949	9 0
„ Profit and Loss		3,74,408	0 2
	Rs.	125,04,673	4 11

Cr.

By Bills and Loans Receivable and other accounts	Rs.	105,86,686	6 8
„ Government Bills, in transmission		5,00,000	0 0
		2,79,485	6 0
Government Securities		5,965	7 3
Dead Stock		2,634	6 0
Stamps		10,59,811	11 0
Cash on hand and at Bankers			
	Rs.	125,04,673	4 11

PROFITS AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To Dividend on 24,000 shares at 4 p. ct. for the half-year	Rs.	2,40,000	0 0
„ Amount carried to Reserve Fund		1,00,000	0 0
„ Balance carried to next half-year		34,408	0 2
	Rs.	3,74,408	0 2

Cr.

By Balance carried forward from 31st December 1863	Rs.	34,109	14 1
„ Amount of Nett Profit for half-year ending 30th June 1864, after deducting all charges		3,40,298	2 1
	Rs.	3,74,408	0 2

ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Chairman.
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
D. MACPHERSON, Accountant.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

This is to certify that we have carefully examined the Accounts and Balance Sheet of the Bank of India, for the half-year ending 30th June last; and we believe them to be a correct and faithful representation of the affairs of the Bank.

We have also passed through our hands the Government and other Securities held by the Bank against advances and have found them in order, and satisfactory.

SAM. W. READ } Auditors.
THOS. MILLER, }

Bombay, 29th August 1864.

It was moved by the Chairman; seconded by F. L. Brown, Esq., and carried—

"That the reports of the Directors and Auditors and Balance Sheet now read to the Meeting be adopted."

It was proposed and carried unanimously that the following gentlemen be elected Directors of the Bank:—

Hon'ble A. J. Lewis, Esq. | H. B. H. Turner, Esq.
and
Wm. Couper, Esq. | Limjee Manockjee, Esq.
A. R. Scoble, Esq.

It was proposed and carried unanimously,—That the following gentlemen be elected Auditors of the Bank.

Thomas Miller, Esq., of Messrs. Ashburner, Bell & Co.
Charles Macdonald, Esq., „ Chas. Macdonald & Co.

Resolved unanimously—

That Clause 40 of the Articles of Association,

"That the qualification of a Director shall be the ownership of 100 Shares or more of Rs. 150 each" be altered as follows:—

"That the qualification of a Director shall be the ownership of 50 Shares of Rs. 250 each."

Also Clause 88,

"That if any Call or Instalment shall remain unpaid after the time fixed for payment thereof, interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum shall be charged from the period fixed for payment as follows:—

"That the Directors fix the rate of Interest to be charged on any Call or Instalment which shall remain unpaid after the time fixed for payment thereof."

Resolved unanimously—

That it being desirable in the opinion of the Shareholders that a Charter of Incorporation should be obtained for the Bank, this meeting authorizes the Directors to take such steps and do all such deeds, acts, matters and things as may in their judgment be necessary for that purpose.

It was proposed and carried unanimously that the thanks of this meeting be given to the Directors, Manager, and Officers of the Bank, for the highly satisfactory statement of its affairs.

Extracted from the Minutes.
20th September 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

BOARD AND LODGING.—One or two Gentlemen of steady habits can be accommodated with the above in an English family on moderate terms. Address "S. S." at the Office of this paper.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES EDGE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration.
HAFEN & Co.,
No. 9, Rampart Row.
Bombay, 10th September 1864.

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED MANAGER, in Bombay, for the London and Bombay Bank and General Financial and Insurance Agency Corporation (Limited). To a thoroughly qualified person a liberal salary will be given. Applications, accompanied by testimonial, should be sent to the undersigned on or before the 15th instant. A. McEWEN.
No. 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort, 10th Sept. 1864.

COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Wanted a Secretary to the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited.) He will be required to devote his time exclusively to the duties of the Office. A liberal salary will be given. Applications should be addressed to the undersigned and sent before the 1st of October next.
N. SPENCER, Secretary, *pro. tem.*
Bombay, 10th September 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per *Tiverton*, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise Captain SMITH will land same on their account and risk, and will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.
Delivery Orders must be sent to this Office for countersignature. COUPLAND & Co.,
Bombay, 10th Sept. 1864. Agents Ship *Tiverton*.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)—In pursuance of the Resolution passed at the General Meeting, August 9th, and confirmed at the Special General Meeting on 10th instant, Notice is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will, until further notice, be charged on all Second Calls remaining unpaid after the 15th instant.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
40, Melows Street, 10th Sept. 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Cotton Press Company (Limited) will be held at our Office on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, when the following Resolutions which were passed at a General Meeting of the Company held on the 16th August, will be submitted for confirmation:—

I. That the Company be wound up voluntarily, pursuant to Act XIX. of 1857.

II. That Messrs. R. McILWRAITH, HAMILTON MAXWELL, and JOHN LONDLEY, of the firm of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company, pursuant to Act XIX. of 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that HAJEE ALLY MAHOMED BIN HAJEE AHMED has contracted to purchase from KHOJA KURRIMBHOY HEERJEE, Inhabitant of Bombay, all that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Land or Ground, containing by admeasurement 5,745 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, situate in Falkland Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Foras Freehold Land Revenue under No. 13. All persons therefore having any claim by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, upon the abovementioned property or any part thereof, are hereby required to make the same known to Mr. ALBERT VERRAL, Solicitor for the purchaser, within fourteen days from this day, otherwise all such claims or demands shall be deemed to have been waived.
Bombay, 9th September 1864.

THE BOMBAY, BURMAH, TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED),
धी बोम्बे बरमा ट्रडींग कारपोरेशन (लीमीटेड)
धी बांबे बर्मा चे ट्रेडींग कार्पोरेशन (लॉमिटेड.)
LATE THE BURMAH TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED.)
SECOND CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance to a Resolution of the Directors made on 10th instant, Interest at 18 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls which fell due on 5th instant.
By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.
Bombay, 10th Sept. 1864.

LET THE MOTTO BE—ADVANCE BOMBAY.

SUCCESS TO GREAT KING COTTON!!!
सक्सेस टु ग्रेट किंग काटण.
☞ AND NO MORE DULL TEDIOUS EVENINGS !

*** ENGLAND'S MOST POPULAR AMUSEMENTS, NEWLY ARRIVED FROM THE GREAT CREMORNE AND VAUXHALL, WITH THE RIGHT MAN FOR THE MILLION !!

PROFESSOR JOHNSON, SURNAMED THE FIRE KING WITH HIS TROUPE OF EMINENT ARTISTES.

FIREWORKS!!! TRULY GRAND BRITISH FIREWORKS!!!
दारूकाम

The very best ever seen in India, and of all Shades, Colors, Varieties, Discoveries, Arts, Devices, and most pleasing, astonishing, and wonderful effects which the mind can imagine, and which enables the Proprietor to challenge competition in India, for 10,000 Rupees.

☞ Public Schools, and the Native Festivals, Durbars, Poojahs, Marriages, Pleasure Parties, Birth-day Rejoicings, and the Xmas Eve &c. of the Parsee, Hindoo, and Mahomedan community of the Bombay Presidency, can be attended at their private residences with most beautiful and pleasing Exhibitions of French and English Fireworks, Illuminations, Coloured Fires, Aerial Balloon Ascensions, likewise splendid Dissolving Views, and Magic Lantern performances suitable for either the Private Gardens, or the Drawing Rooms of the Native Gentry.

N. B.—Native Gentlemen instructed with a few lessons in the use of Minerals, Oxides, and Nitres, &c. for producing Fires to burn all kinds of various colours, known in the beautiful pleasing art of Pyrotechny.

Arrangements can be entered into for ascending with Mr. Johnson's Gigantic Balloon (Star of India), which is capable of taking up six persons.

N. B.—Shipping and Stores supplied with all kinds of first-class Signal Rockets and Signal Lights &c. &c.

Letters and Applications addressed to the Office of this paper, also to Mr. Johnson, care of W. H. Sergent, Esq., at Treacher's & Co., will meet prompt attention.

POSTAL NOTICE.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Bosnia*, will be closed on TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 13th September, at 6 P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th. An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

CALENDAR—SEPT. 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Friday 16th ..... 9h. 0m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Thursday 22nd ..... 11h. 45m. P. M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	12	Twilight ends at 7h. 19m.	5 46	6 4	7 37	8 10	
Tues.	13	Jupiter rises at 10.14. A. M.	5 48	6 3	8 40	9 8	
Wed.	14	Holy Cross	5 49	6 2	9 35	9 55	
Thur.	15	Mars rises at 10. 21. P. M.	5 49	6 1	10 18	10 47	
Fri.	16	Mars sets at 11. 23. A. M.	5 49	6 0	11 3	11 26	
Sat.	17	Lambert, B. and M.	5 49	5 59	11 18		
Sun.	18	17th Sunday after Trinity	5 49	5 58	0 9	0 33	

During the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, Mr. Thomas Graham is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.
MACLEAN AND CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, Sep. 9th.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Sept. 2	KURRACHEE	Sept. 3
AGRA	Sept. 1	LAHORE	Sept. 3
ALLAHABAD	Sept. 3	LONDON	Aug. 18
AUSTRALIA	Aug. 3	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	Aug. 24	MADRAS	Sept. 5
BANGALORE	Sept. 2	MALTA	Aug. 9
CALCUTTA	Sept. 3	MERUT	Sept. 3
CAPE	June 18	OUDH	Sept. 3
CEYLON	Aug. 30	PUNJAUB	Aug. 20
COCHIN	Aug. 27	PENANG	Aug. 30
DELHI	Sept. 3	RANGOON	Aug. 10
FRANCE	Aug. 18	SUEZ	Aug. 27
HONGKONG	Aug. 13	SINGAPORE	Aug. 21

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1864.

WHOEVER has been in the habit of reading carefully the letters of the *Times'* New York correspondent will not too hastily place implicit faith in the confident prediction conveyed in the latest telegrams that negotiations for restoring peace between North and South in America will speedily be brought to a successful issue. What we had previously learnt of the conferences between Southern agents and representatives of the Federal Government on the Canadian frontier pointed indeed to the probability of a renewed effort being made to at least ascertain whether terms of peace cannot now be devised which would be acceptable to both North and South, for not only Democrats but Republicans in the Federal States disapproved of Mr. Lincoln's curt refusal even to listen to envoys from the Confederates; but there seemed to be no reasonable doubt that, if such an effort were made, it would be fruitless. For Mr. Lincoln is irrevocably pledged to the policy of the abolitionists; and his sole chance of re-election next November depends upon the belief of the Republican party that he will be consistent in persevering with the war till every slave in the Southern States has been freed from slavery to be turned into Federal soldiers and butchered in forlorn hopes for the advancement of the great cause of humanity and civilization. Instead, therefore, of attempting to conciliate the South and conclude the war, it is almost certain that Mr. Lincoln, wielding the absolute power which an American Government while it holds office enjoys, would strain every nerve to redeem his name from discredit and give some degree of lustre to the Federal arms before the fatal day of election, by ordering the armies of the Union to seek fresh fields of battle and to renew the contest again and again for the purpose of obtaining that victory which is necessary to give the present administration another four years' lease of power. This policy would find a willing supporter in General Grant, who would sacrifice his whole army to recover the reputation won at Vicksburg and lost during the recent campaign in Virginia. One great victory would suffice to atone for all former failures, and to make the President and the General once more heroes in the estimation of the people of the North. We believe it to be by no means unlikely therefore that the months of August, September, and October in America would witness not only no cessation of the war but a continuation of the sanguinary strife on a scale of magnitude which has not yet been surpassed. It was not for nothing that Mr. Lincoln lately ordered a levy of 500,000 men. Many thousands of these unfortunate recruits will have become food for powder before the 1st of November, wasted with utter recklessness by General Grant to gratify the political ambition of President Lincoln.

A decisive success on the part of the South would of course disconcert the plans of the Republican leaders, and strengthen the hands of those peace-makers in the North, who, although forming probably a vast majority of the people, have been hitherto afraid to express their sentiments openly. The friends of the South must be disappointed at the failure of the Confederates up to the date of our latest news to obtain this success. They seem strong enough to defend themselves at every point attacked, and to scatter troops over every State of the immense territory of which they are contesting the possession. But more than this, it appears, they cannot do. Raids into Maryland and a harrassing guerilla warfare in the Missisippi States will not do much towards bringing the war to a termination; and, unless the Confederates can raise the siege of either Petersburg or Atlanta and destroy either Grant's or Sherman's army they will not gain the peace that they desire. Mere "repulses" of their armies will not satisfy the Federals as to the hopelessness of the contest in which they are engaged; and their comparatively trifling successes before Mobile and in Virginia will revive the faith of the fickle people in their destiny.

Everything rests, then, it seems to us, on the military situation. The Chicago Democratic Convention, to nominate a candidate for the Presidential election, was to be held on the 29th of August; and the next telegram by way of Galle will inform us whether the Peace Democrats have had the courage to bring forward a candidate representing their opinions and the strength to carry his nomination against the nomination by the War Democrats of General McClellan, who pledges himself to continue the war "for the recognition of the Union" but not for the fulfilment of the Republican policy of abolition. It is certainly by no means beyond the bounds of possibility that Sherman's army may have been surrounded and forced to surrender, or that Grant may have been compelled to abandon the position to which he has clung with fatal tenacity on the banks of the James River, before the end of last month; but, without some such encouragement as either of these events would give them, the advocates of peace in the North will hardly have dared to declare themselves. If they remained quiescent, the race for the Presidentship will be limited to three candidates, General McClellan (Democrat), and Mr. Lincoln and Mr Fremont (Republican). In that case, there can hardly be a doubt that General McClellan will be successful; and his selection would certainly lead in the first place to an alteration in the manner of carrying on the war, and next, in all probability, to an honourable peace. But it should be borne in mind that, whatever may happen, Mr. Lincoln will still remain in office till next March, and there is reason to fear that the war will last at all events as long as his Administration. It is impossible, then, to pronounce any trustworthy opinion with regard to the prospects of peace until the result of the Chicago Convention is known; and, even when we have that to guide us, any calculations we may make will be liable to be overturned by the re-election of Mr. Lincoln in November. The time, no doubt, is critical; and to persons nearer the scene of action peace may appear not so far distant as it seems to us; but we venture to assert, that, though the mass of the Northern people are gradually acquiring the conviction that the South cannot be conquered, they will act very reluctantly on that conviction, and that for the present no reliance is to be placed on rumours that negotiations for peace have been actually commenced.

WE are glad to hear that the Government of Bombay has requested the Acting Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court to call upon Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee for an explanation of the part he took in the "scene" with Mr. Crawford which was lately reported in our columns. Some of the native papers, we observe, while hesitating to declare their approval of Mr. Manockjee's conduct, insinuate that the Third Judge does not get fair play at the hands of the English Barristers and Solicitors who attend the Small Cause Court, merely because he happens to be a native. This reproach is quite unfounded. There is not a Barrister or Solicitor in Bombay, who, whatever his opinions might be as to the policy of appointing natives to be Judges in our Courts, would so far forget the respect due to the Bench and to his own profession as to consider whether the Judge he was addressing was a European or a native, provided only that he showed himself to be a lawyer and a gentleman. Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee is by no means destitute of good qualities; but the Government of Bombay made a fatal mistake when it rewarded an energetic young reformer for his well-meant and courageous exertions to improve the social condition of his fellow-countrymen by appointing him to an office for which he is ludicrously unfitted by temperament and education. We wish it could be understood that this is no question of personal prejudice or of antipathy of race. The time of the lawyers who go to the Small Cause Court is much too precious for them to waste it in elaborate and malicious plots for damaging the character of Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee. It is a matter of supreme indifference to them who sits on the Bench, so long as they are treated with proper courtesy and have their business justly and expeditiously settled. Many of them no doubt would be glad to subscribe to a testimonial marking the general sense of Mr. Manockjee's merits as a Reformer, if only Government would do him an act of kindness by removing him from his present appointment to some other quiet office in which he might be of service in his generation without being compelled to make a public display every morning of failings that in a Judge of an English Court provoke general ridicule and contempt.

WE regret to say that our telegrams of the latest date have unfortunately miscarried.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

THE following appeared in our Extra published on Saturday morning:—

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(*Special for the "Bombay Gazette"*.)

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 17.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

DECREASE.

Current rates	£	469,320
Bills discounted	„	507,710
Notes in circulation	„	323,145

INCREASE.

Bullion	£	115,834
Treasury balance	„	182,578

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, AUGUST 18.

The return of the Bank of France for the week ending to-day shows the following changes compared with the previous account.

DECREASE.

Commercial Bills 6¾ millions.
Advances ½ do.
Bank Notes 8 do.
Current Accounts 9½ do.

INCREASE.

Cash 3¾ millions.
Treasury balance 3½ do.

GERMANY AND THE DUCHIES.

BERLIN, AUGUST 18.

The semi-official *Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* of to-day says:—

"The delay in commencing the peace negotiations is only to be attributed to the difficulty experienced in arranging the financial questions between Denmark and the Duchies, which require most extensive preliminary investigation."

The same paper says:—"The statement that the great German powers have already adopted any definitive resolution in deference to the interim Government of the Duchies is considered improbable."

The motion proposed by Saxony at the Federal Diet in reference to Schleswig and Holstein has been withdrawn; the Saxon Government foreseeing that it would be unable to obtain a majority.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

BELFAST, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18.

From Second Edition of Northern Whig.

THE overwhelming Police and Military force in town have had the effect of temporarily quelling the riots, except a few skirmishes this morning; and except some men beaten in the disturbed districts there was no outrage at all approaching the scenes which have hitherto occurred. In every street the array of Military and Police force is great. Although crowds assembled this morning, they were overawed, and there was nothing worthy of the name of riot in the disturbed districts. Two men were received into the Hospital this morning with gunshot wounds, but their injuries are not serious. They did not receive their injuries in riots, but by chance bullets. It is thought the riots are over.

By a telegram received at Alexandria on the 26th ult., we are in the possession of the following:—

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

The money market heavy.
Bank rate 8 per cent.
Cotton has fallen 1d. a pound.

(*Private Telegrams.*)

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

Cotton depressed; ¼d. lower in expectation of peace in America. Sales to-day, 3,000 bales.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

Week's Sales up to 19th	64,600	bales.
Stock	221,910	„
Week's Import	19,700	„
Sales on 19th	5,000	„
20th	6,000	„
22nd	6,000	„
23rd	4,000	„

Market dull on 23rd at ¼d. decline.
Confederates retired from Maryland.
Federal Fleet before Mobile.
Cotton Market dull owing to *Times'* correspondent affirming probability of peace in America.
Prices on 24th irregular, owing to rumours of peace. Sales, 2,500 bales.

(*Special for the "Times of India."*)

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

Obituary—Dr. Dundas Thompson.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 10.

Admiral Farragut successfully attacked the Mobile forts, capturing the Confederate Admiral and two iron-clads, and forcing the passage of the harbour.

The Confederates have been routed in Virginia with loss of cannon and prisoners.

Mr. Secretary Stanton is reported to have resigned.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

Shipping arrived—*Gilbert Thompson.*

The Confederate steamer *Georgia* has been captured by the Federal frigate *Niagara.*

The captain and crew of the *Georgia* were landed at Dover.

Political riots with bloodshed have broken out at Geneva. The Militia eventually restored order.

Obituary—Lord Rodney; Sir Charles Justin Macarthy; and Tucker Crawford.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 12.

Fort Faites (?), Mobile, has surrendered to the Federals.

General Sherman is moving against the Confederates in the Shenandoah Valley.

Secretary Stanton's resignation is contradicted.

The Federal success at Mousiel (?), Virginia, is confirmed.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

CALCUTTA, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

Government Paper, Four per cent., 7¼ to 7¾ discount.
Five per cent., 2¾ to 3 premium
Five and half per cent., 10½ to 10¾ premium.
Exchange on London, first class credits, 2s. 1¾d.
Freights to London, dead weight, £1 10s. to £2.
Jute, £3 17s. 6d. to £4.
Seeds £3 15s. to £3 17s. 6d.
Grey Shirtings, 14 by 13, 7 lbs., 40 inch, Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 10-12 per piece.
Madapollams, 13 by 11, 8 lbs., 32 inch, Rs. 4-7 to Rs. 4-9 per piece.
Mule Twist, number 40, good seconds, 11 annas 6 pies per morah.
Nominal Market for Piece Goods, dull declined.
Market for Twist, very dull.

THE following notice appears in General Orders dated Simla, 26th ult.:—"Under instructions from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to notify that all men now serving in the Warrant Grades at the three Presidencies, who enlisted under the Limited Service Act are, on the expiry of their first term of service, required to re-engage under the same Act, either for the Royal Artillery or for some Regiment in India, belonging to the arm of the service for which they originally enlisted, provided that they are desirous of re-engaging for a further term of service."

THE *Gazette of India*, of the 3rd instant, has the following Order of Government:—"A question having arisen as to the claim of Armourer Sergeants for Armstrong Ordnance to house-rent and compensation for rations when not attached to Batteries, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to determine that, when attached to Arsenals or Magazines or detached from their Batteries on any special duty, these Armourer Serjeants, if not provided with quarters or tents, shall be allowed house-rent at the rate passed to Staff Serjeants in the Ordnance Department; and in like manner, if not supplied with rations they shall receive compensation at the usual rate of ten rupees per mensem."

This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

SPORTING.

THE DECCAN MONSOON MEETING, 1864.

Third Day, Saturday, 10th September, 1864.

1ST RACE.—*H. H. Aga Khan's Purse.* Rs. 500. For all Maiden Arabs. 1¼ miles. Weight for age. Winner of the Derby 7lbs. extra. 10 G. M. entrance. H. F. To close and name 1st June 1864, but horses may enter until 1st September upon double stakes and forfeit. Three horses from different stables to start, or the *Purse* will be withheld.

H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h Parween	Gooch 1
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h Mah	Emaum 2
N. M. Ali Khan's	g a m Jairan	Casein 3
Mr. Shepherd's	b a h Rizzio	Rowjee 4
The Stables'	c a h Royal Charlie	Benson 0
The Stables'	b a h British Flag	Steggles 0

Time—2m. 52s.

2ND RACE.—*Poona St. Leger.* Rs. 300 from the Fund. For all Horses. Weight for age. 1¼ miles.

The Hajee's	c a h Raby	Abdool Rissack

Walked over.

3RD RACE.—*The Welter.* Rs. 400 from the Fund. Entrance 5 G. M. 10½ stone. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Gentlemen Riders. 1½ miles. To close and name on 1st August.

Mr. Chessman's	g a h Denmark	Lloyd 1
Mr. Shepherd's	g a h Mottum-Li-Parvo	Hulbert 2

Time—3m. 5s.

4TH RACE.—*The Selling Stakes.* Rs. 200 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 50. Weight according to declared value, 1000 Rs. to carry 11 stone. 7lbs. deducted for every 100 Rs. below that value. 1 mile. Horses to enter and name the day before the Race. Winner to be sold by public auction; any excess on declared value to go to Race Fund.

The Hajee's	b a h Rejected	Abdool Rissack 1
Mr. Macnaghten's	b a h Single Barrel	Johnson 2
Mr. Macleod's	g a m Maid of the Desert	Casein 3

Time—2m. 23s.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

(*From Our Special Correspondent.*)

THE following is an outline of the proceedings of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

The Council met at the Council House at Poona, on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 11 A.M.

Present.—His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, presiding; His Excellency Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B.,; His Honorable W. E. Frere; the Honorable J. D. Inverarity; the Honorable A. D. Robertson, the Honorable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; the Honorable Madhowrow Vittul Vinchoorkur; the Honorable Jugonnath Sunkersett; the Honorable Premabhai Hemabhai; the Honorable W. R. Cassels; and the Honorable W. Hart.

Visitors.—The Chief of Koorundwar and his Staff; Messrs. B. H. Ellis, Gordon, Steadman, and many others.

The Honorable Mr. Madhowrow Vittul Vinchoorkur took the declaration of Allegiance to Her Majesty, and the usual affirmation of Office.

The Council then proceeded to consider the Orders of the Day.

On the question that the Mamlutdars' Bill be read a second time, the Hon'ble Mr. Inverarity said that, as the Report and the amended Bill had not been in the hands of Members for a week as required by the Standing Orders, he would move that their consideration be postponed to the next meeting of the Council.—Agreed to.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Frere, the Bill to repeal certain Regulations and Acts relating to the offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law officers, and to the office of Cazee in the Bombay Presidency, as amended by the Select Committee, was read a second time.

It was subsequently considered in detail, and, on the Hon'ble Mr. Frere's motion, read a third time and passed.

On the second reading of the Revenue Survey and Settlement Bill, the Hon'ble Mr. Inverarity said that he would propose its postponement until the next meeting of the Council, as the Report of the Select Committee on this Bill was only circulated to the members of the Council on the 7th instant, and besides the Native Members received the translations yesterday. In the meanwhile, the petition of Sorabjee Jehangeer and others, proprietors of certain villages in Salsette, had been received. It required careful consideration, as the request it contained appeared a very reasonable one. Before any definite orders were issued in reference to it, the Council should have, he thought, fuller information. Mr. Inverarity here presented another petition on the same Bill, which he had just received from the Hon'ble Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett, who requested him to present it to the Council. This he considered a very important petition; but the petitioners (Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and others) seemed

of Zaptiés: the foundation of an orphan asylum for all races in the province of Nisch; the repair of fortresses, and the construction of barracks and other military establishments; measures taken to work certain coal-discovered mines; the formation of a steam navigation service between Samsoun and Batoum by a native company; the importation of cotton seed and machinery, in order to encourage cotton cultivation; fixed charges for the postal service of the coasts; improved sanitary regulations; telegraphic arrangements; lighting the streets of Stamboul, and the shores of the Bosphorus; and finally, a general census of the population by military districts.

The Sultan desiring to understand thoroughly the condition of his subjects throughout the whole Empire, and to improve that condition in every practicable manner, Imperial Commissioners were sent on a mission of inspection and reform to the different European and Asiatic provinces. Their instructions were, to distinguish between the public functionaries who were upright and honourable in the discharge of their duties, and those who were of an opposite character, to suspend the latter, and direct proceedings to be taken for their punishment; to study the working in the provinces of the system of retrenchment adopted by the central administration: to enquire into the service of the country *zaptiés*: to reform the system of provincial and district councils, and of village management by the agency of the principal residents; to promote elementary education; to make and repair roads: to encourage agriculture in every possible way, and favour measures for the development of the population; to see that the prisons were conducted on a plan of good order and humanity: and to establish in the administration of the *wacufs* (church property) a principal of equitable regularity. The Report then dwells at considerable length upon the measures taken, and the results obtained, by the Imperial Commissioners, in pursuance of these instructions,—by Djevdet Effendi in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Riza Effendi in Anatolia, Subhi Bey in Roumelia, and Ahmed Vefa Effendi in Asia Minor;—with which our readers are, already, however, substantially familiar. Particular reference is made to the new roads in Asia Minor, to the steps taken for improving the silk manufacture; and to the steam navigation company established by merchants and capitalists at Brousa, to work the line of Guimenek, Moudania, and Constantinople for the present, with power to give this service *ultimately* a greater extension.

The Government express a hope that this general enquiry, and the results which have flown and continue to flow from its reforming and stimulating influence, will contribute to the progress and prosperity of the Empire, guarantee public security, and develope the national wealth.

Facility of telegraphic communication in this stirring age is of the greatest advantage to commercial and general interests, and Turkey has derived much benefit from its adoption and extension. The telegraphic net work of the empire embraces now 76 centres of communication. The great line of Bagdad, which is to join the submarine cable laid by the British government between India and Mossoul, is nearly completed, and will soon be available for use. Lines of telegraph to the extent of 277 leagues, the greater part in Turkey in Asia, were finished during the past year, and there are 340 leagues of new lines at present in course of construction.

Twelve preparatory schools, and 29 establishments of primary instruction, have been opened during the last year, and their number is being daily augmented.

Some years since, a number of tribes of the Crimea and of the Caucasian mountains resolved upon emigrating to the Ottoman Empire. Turkey, which has always served as a refuge to the unfortunate and the expatriated, has received, from 1855 up to last year, 311,333 of these immigrants, and, as far as possible, has given them a settlement and a means of existence. These colonists, and particularly those established on the Danube, at Dobroudja, and Adana, have followed agricultural pursuits, and have brought a good deal of waste land into cultivation. Recent events in Circassia have given a new and unexpected development to this immigration, and brought 285,000 Circassians, for the most part in the greatest misery, and diseased, to the shores of Turkey. The Government was in no way prepared, in the first instance, for this remarkable immigration, and deplores the sufferings these people have had to undergo, and the mortality which has decimated their ranks. The sanitary and other arrangements which are entered into, are now rendered equal to the occasion. His Majesty, the Imperial family, and the high functionaries of State, to assist the public treasury in the emergency, subscribed considerable sums, and the whole population have manifested their sympathy in every practicable way. Vessels continue to be sent to suitable localities: medical aid is [illegible]ent: the governors-general and other officials [illegible]ructed to interest themselves specially [illegible]rd; provisional shelter is erected for [illegible]nt distributes clothing and provisions, [illegible] with respect to them, of all the [illegible] Special agents, moreover, have been [illegible]ginces, to cause habitations to be built [illegible]grants, and to allot them plots of land in [illegible] they arrive at their destinations. A portion of them have been transported direct to Trebizond, Samsoun, Varna, and Kustendjie; others have passed by way of Constantinople to be landed at different points on the coasts of the Archipelago; and a certain number have been despatched into the interior of Anatolia. Since the year 1854 the total number of immigrants exceeds 595,000 souls, of whom the greater portion are now definitively colonised. These results will add to the population of the empire, and bring new arms to the wants of labour.

Good public roads are essential to the prosperity of all countries, and have become more especially necessary to Turkey, on account of the great development which the cultivation of cotton has assumed in the Empire during the last two years. The most important works of this nature executed in European Turkey during the past year have been in the provinces of [illegible], Nisch, Ipsala, and Salonica. The highways, [illegible] constructed or entirely repaired in these provinces, [illegible] in other parts of Roumelia, extend to a distance of 360 leagues. A coach service has been established by a native company upon some of the roads of the province of Nisch. New roads, and repairs of roads, are being actively carried out also throughout the whole of Anatolia, and principally in the *sandjaks* of Anassia, Samsoun, and Castamouni. A system of dykes and watercourses has been constructed in the province of Bagdad to shelter the fields from inundation. All roads, newly made or repaired, are made carriage-roads, and offer now every practicable convenience for the comfort of passengers and the transport of merchandise. The measures introduced by the other sections of the Grand Council, and the results ascertained, are given at great length in the Report, but the details, although useful *quantum valeant*, are not of sufficient general interest for our readers. Reference is made to the necessity of having public and commercial [illegible] dictionaries and the *Ecole d' Administration* is commended for its value in giving official training to those [illegible]re destined for the public service. Fifteen bearers [illegible]ans from this establishment have been appointed [illegible]cial *naibs* and *caimacans* during the past year, [illegible] others are on the eve of receiving similar [illegible]nts. The number of admissions is to be [illegible]rity, and international law, general literature, book-keeping and the French language, are to be [illegible] *curriculum* of studies. The necessity of [illegible] energetic action on the part of local governors [illegible] expatriated upon, and these latter [illegible] furnish henceforth a regular [illegible]ve [illegible]rte concurrently with [illegible] of all steps [illegible]r annual [illegible] respective [illegible]en, and works [illegible] official results [illegible]y constituting [illegible]vinces during the [illegible] are anticipated from [illegible]ers connected, to adjudicate upon [illegible] modified [illegible]cted with the mercantile [illegible]ions have been made in the [illegible], tobacco, and salt. Ten concessions [illegible] granted for the establishment at [illegible], Philippopoli, Damascus, Samsoun, [illegible]alities of cotton gining factories, tan-[illegible]manufactories of silk and linen. The [illegible]ve been passed of the Roustchouk and Kas-[illegible]ll ways, and of a branch of this latter line to [illegible]at. A number of criminal statistics are given, from which it appears that while the more serious crimes and offences have diminished during the past year others seem to have increased. It is evident, says the Report, that while the number and nature of public offences must vary according to times and circumstances, the more the prompt and energetic action of the authorities ensures respect for the laws, and the punishment of the guilty the more will life and property be rendered secure and general tranquility be established upon a solid basis.

The Grand Council expresses confidence in the future, and remarks that the realisation of the vital improvements upon so vast a scale, which it has enumerated, is one of the best proofs of the success of his Majesty's efforts to develope the resources of the Empire, and disseminate comfort and well-being amongst his subjects.

This elaborate and interesting Report occupies nine columns of the official journal.

An Italian newspaper published here, entitled *Il Commercio*, has a letter dated Jeddah, 12th August, of which the following is a translation, and which will amuse some of your readers:—"Most assuredly the English Government were tardy in moving in the matter of the imprisonment of their Consul. The cause of the arrest of Mr. Cameron is: The Emperor of Abyssinia had sent a letter written in his own hand to H. M. Queen Victoria. It was only a considerable time afterwards that he received an answer from Lord Palmerston. He conceived himself insulted, and taking it as a great outrage caused the English Consul to be brought before him. An arm leaning on each of his two superb lions, the terror of visitors, he commenced the following interrogatories, by means of two interpreters:—

"'Who the deuce is Palmerston?'

"'He is the English Minister, O Negous!'

"'How does he dare write to me?'

"'It is customary, O sublime Conqueror!'

"'Her most gracious Majesty the Queen cannot. . . . . Let this dog be chained up! I am Theodoros, Emperor of Abyssinia! I have conquered all my enemies. I hold them as birds in a net. I am as great as the Queen: and as for you, I shall prove it to you. You shall remain in irons until the arrival of a letter entirely by your Sovereign.'

"The wretch is still in chains. Such is the [illegible]—all other accounts are absurd. A Protestant Minister of the name of Stern was condemned to imprisonment for having been wanting, as Theodoros conceived, in the respect due to him (he refused to prostrate himself three times running before him). Having attempted to defy, his punishment was increased. His Abyssinian servants each received five hundred whacks of the courbach: a terrible punishment it is true; but whoever has travelled over as I have done the Soudan in all directions will find no cause of astonishment, and the imagination becomes used to it."

Sir Henry Bulwer, the Ambassador at Constantinople, has left for France, availing himself as usual of his annual leave of absence. The Hon. W. Stuart, the new Secretary of the Embassy, will be *charge d'affaires*, during Sir Henry's absence. The late Secretary, Mr. Stevens, has been appointed H. B. M. Consul at Jeddah.

I hear there is great mortality amongst the Egyptians who are at work on the Suez Canal.—it is said on account of the scarcity of food. The Scotchmen, some 130, in the employ of Mr. Aitton, the Contractor, are tolerably healthy notwithstanding the general intemperance which obtains amongst them. But the Greeks and Syrians employed on the works have been suffering from fever and dysentery: of 4,000 employed, there were 1,700 in the hospital on the 22nd August, the date of my last letter. Fresh difficulties in connection with the Emperor Napoleon's award in the matter of the Suez Canal, it is said, have arisen. Exorbitant as is the "compensation" of 84 million francs granted to M. de Lesseps for surrendering what he never legally possessed, the Viceroy objects less to this than to H. M.'s grant to the Company "during the making of the ship canal," of the sweet water canal which has been constructed entirely at the Viceroy's own expense, together with a wide belt of territory on either bank, which, like the canal itself, is to be wholly beyond the jurisdiction and usufruct of the Egyptian Government. That is, the Imperial arbitrator, who is himself one of the guarantors of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, awards to one of his own subjects a large slice of the most valuable territory of its richest province. The cession is made in the most euphemistic phraseology known to French conveyancing; but the violence done by it to the most primary sovereign rights of the Porte is too glaring to be glossed over by any trick of diction. Few will sympathise with the Viceroy in the embarrassment thus cast upon him—for from the first it has been of his own creating. Instead, at the outset, of repudiating, as he might and should have done, the extravagant liabilities bequeathed to him by his predecessor Said Pasha, he recklessly assumed the whole, and foregoing all the advantages of law and equity, which were manifestly on his side, accepted a "reference," the result of which might, in substance, have been easily foreseen. If, therefore, it were merely a question of the money fine, however excessive, few Englishmen at any rate would quarrel with the award; but when the old aggression attempted, but failed in, by M. de Lesseps under cover of his "concession" on the territorial sovereignty of the Sultan is thus openly consummated under *quasi*-legal sanction, the matter acquires a gravity far beyond that of a mere personal penalty on the Viceroy. This the Pasha himself is at length alive to; and whilst swallowing, as he best may, the bitter pill of the £3,360,000, has referred the territorial question for settlement to Stamboul.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 18th AUGUST.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Behar*, Captain White, with the Overland Mails of the above date, arrived in harbour at about 3 o'clock on Satrday morning. She left Suez on the 27th ultimo at 1-55 P. M., and Aden on the 2nd instant at 10-15 P. M. The following is the

List of Passengers.

From Southampton.

Mrs. Reid,	Mr. Seddic,
Mr. and Mrs. Moore,	" Mc Rae,
Surgeon E. P. O'Brien, R.N.,	" Goward,
Mrs. C. Crosswell,	" Dexter and son,
" G. Downing,	" Ecederson,
" R. Howard,	" Lamb and son,
" Rustomjee Vickajee,	" Hatherly,
" Araoot,	" Porter,
Dr. Gorringe,	" Merrill,
Mr. J. Gauntreep,	" Kirby,
" G. Allen,	" Parsfurst,
" Bowsey,	" Lovelock,
" Richardson,	and
" Moore,	" Simpson.
" Campbell.	

From Marseilles.

Mr. Mooscrapp,	Signor Orsi,
Major Thacker,	" Tirrani,
Signor Carli,	" Passini,
Madame Carl,	" Ualligi,
" Jackson,	" Cairoti,
" Pereira,	" Stotioni,
" M. Bazzetti,	" Perissini,
" Mazzucco,	" Launizzi,
Signor Rancati,	" Rivoli,
" Ginsetti,	" Frigero,
" A. Bazzetti,	and
" Corti,	" Sironi.

From Suez.

Mr. and Mrs. Kruezer,	Mr. Schmader.

From Aden.

Mr. Abdul Cazee Abdul Cadi,	and Mr. J. Allen.
" Joshua,	

The *Behar* on the 27th ultimo passed the *Golconda* with the Bombay mail of the 9th August. The *Malta* with the mail of the 24th August was at Aden on the 2nd instant and left the same day for Suez. The *Ottoman* was spoken in the Red Sea, and a second class female passenger died from the effects of it on the morning of the 2nd instant.

Heads of Intelligence.

(*From the Home News, August* 18.)

General Grant has opened an attack on Petersburg, and been repulsed with tremendous loss. The Confederates are in force on the Potomac and in Maryland, and it is reported that Grant has withdrawn, or is withdrawing, to the defence of Washington.

It is proposed by Prussia and Austria that the Duchies [illegible] governed by three Commissioners, [illegible] be appointed by the Diet.

Saxony, of whom shall represent Diet a demand for exty intends to propose in the [illegible] Prussia receiv[illegible]anations as to how Austria and [illegible]uchies which [illegible] from Denmark rights over the [illegible]

Denmark did not herself possess.

[illegible] Hanoverian government, in answer to the [illegible]mand of Prussia, has disclaimed any knowledge [illegible]the occupation of Lauenburg by Hanoverian [illegible]oops.

King Christian of Denmark has issued a proclamation to the army exploining the urgent necessity which compelled him to conclude a peace at a sacrifice of territory.

The Prussians continue to exercise administrative powers in Jutland, and have commenced the establishment of a navy in the harbour of Kiel.

An order has been issued for the reduction of the Prussian army.

An international Congress for the protection and care of the wounded in battle is now sitting in Geneva.

The Swiss Federal government has again requested from the Austrian government the extradition of Langiewicz, the Polish insurgent.

The Porte, on the representation of the English and American ambassadors, has consented to the sale of Protestant books provided they contain no attacks on the Koran.

The agitation for the repeal of the union has been revived in Ireland. A meeting was held in Dublin, at which several priests were present. Violent speeches were delivered.

Two merchants of Liverpool have been found guilty under the Foreign Enlistment Act of enlisting men to serve on board a Confederate cruiser.

The Italian Minister of Justice has issued a circular to the authorities calling for vigilance in the suppression of duelling.

Considerable dissension has arisen amongst the German governments as to the future disposition of the Duchies.

The treaties continuing the Zollvereign between Prussia and other German States have been renewed.

The Northern Spanish Railway was inaugurated on August 15.

The insurrection in San Domingo is approaching a termination.

The names of the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Lord Wodehouse, are mentioned in reference to the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland. The name of Prince Alfred is also suggested.

Serious riots have broken out in reference to the testimonial laid in Dublin to the memory of O'Connell.

The Bradford workmen have issued a statement that they did not cheer, or welcome, Lord Palmerston, on his recent visit to their town

The Lords of the Admiralty have visited Cork on a tour of inspection.

A great number of children have been poisoned in Liverpool by eating Calabar beans, used for dyeing, which were brought over in a ship from Africa.

A terrible fire has occurred near the Railway station at Hull. Damage estimated at £100,000.

The 15th of August, being the name-day of the Emperor, was kept as a holiday in Paris.

The coroner's jury convened to inquire into the death of the soldier shot at the targets at Wimbledon, have returned a verdict of "Homicide by misadventure."

The heat in Portugal has been intense. The grain and vine crops have suffered severely.

B. Hooke, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, Madras Medical Establishment, has been permitted to resign.

Her Majesty's surveying vessel, for laying down the Atlantic telegraph cable, has arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Service:—M. B. Williams, Esq., of Her Majesty's late Indian Navy.—Col. Robert Garrett, Bengal Infantry.—Lieut.-Gen. C. D. Dun, Madras Infantry.

Miscellaneous:—Mr. George Ofor—Miss Catherine Sinclair—Mr. C. W. Dilke—Mr. Frederick Robson—Miss Katherine Southey—Mr. Alexander Hastie—Mr. Robert Bruce, M.P.—Sir James Henry Reynett, K.C.B., K.C.F.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hickey.

FOREIGN.

AMERICA.

It is announced from Washington that Mr. Seward has instructed, or will immediately instruct, Mr. Adams to demand of the British Government the surrender of Captain Semmes, as the lawful prisoner of Captain Winslow, of the Kearsarge. It is to be hoped Mr. Seward will be better advised. If Captain Winslow wanted possession of Captain Semmes, he should have taken him out of the Deerhound as he had a perfect right to do if he had had the power. That Mr. Seward would gain considerable popularity by preferring such a claim to the British Government there is no reason to doubt; but as the emphatic and, perhaps, indignant refusal which he would encounter, backed as it would be by the judgment of the world, would re-act unfavourably both on his own reputation and that of his country, it is probable that he will remember the old proverb and "let well alone."

The long inactivity of Grant before Petersburg has been suddenly disturbed by his own act. The great new movement which was so mysteriously announced, but of which no details were permitted to be published, is now disclosed. The pertinacious general has once again changed his base, and Petersburg, being as little available as a door for entering Richmond as the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-house, the North Anna, or Cold Harbour severally proved to be, has been abandoned for the north side of the James, at a place called "Deep Bottom." The movement of two of his army corps, under General Foster, was made successfully on the 27th, and it was at first supposed that Grant, with the remainder of the army, had followed. General Lee was aware of his intention prior to the 25th, as appears from an article in the 'Richmond Enquirer' of that date, which distinctly states that Grant "was evidently commencing a strategic policy, but would be overmatched by the able generals in his front." With the usual credulity, hopefulness, folly, or unthinking and cheerful trust of the Americans, it was proclaimed that "at last" General Grant was about to be brilliantly successful, and that Richmond "was as good as taken." The new base brought him within 12 miles of the object of his desire, or about 10 miles nearer than he had been at Petersburg. It required very little time, however, to show whether the Confederates had left that or any other weak spot in the defences of their capital, or whether the Federal army is not to expend more precious lives in vain as the price of the new experiment which Grant, the stubbornest, if not the most successful, of generals, had thought it his duty to make.

Such was the situation in the early part of the ween Subsequent intelligence has changed the face of affairs. It appears that General Grant's movement to the north of the James was intended as a feint to distract the attention of the Confederates while a great assault was made on Petersburg. He might naturally reckon that the Confederates would diminish their vigilance in the defence of Petersburg when he gave signs of moving in another direction. Hence, after sending two corps of his army across the James River, so as to distract the attention of his adversary, he suddenly exploded a mine composed of six tons of gunpowder, and blew up a fort, with the 250 Confederates who defended it. An assault was then made by General Burnside, who seized the ruined fort and the works beyond, and immediately pushed on to the second line of defences. But the anticipation of the Federals that they would would find but little opposition was disappointed. They were received with a deadly fire and driven back; and the Confederates then charged and routed them, retaking the works which had been carried at the first rush. This repulse is not less severe than any that have preceded it. In the last great battle before General Grant attacked Petersburg the loss of the Federals is said to have amounted to 6000 men, and to have been sustained in few minutes from the fire of the Confederate artillery. The present disaster is of the same nature. Grant's loss is very heavy, no estimate placing it below 5000, while many carry it, as high as 10,000. Burnside was wounded, and General Bartlett captured.

President Lincoln and General Grant met at Fortress Monroe on the following morning, Sunday, and proceeded to Norfolk, on board a steamer, for consultation, and for holding a court of inquiry into the causes of the failure. In the afternoon Mr. Lincoln returned to Washington, and Grant to his headquarters. Nothing was known of their decision; but it was rumoured that the whole Potomac army would be immediately transferred to Washington, in anticipation of an advance against that capital by General Lee, at the head of his entire force. Intelligence of two days' later date adds that there were again signs of important movements by Grant's army, which it was believed referred to its immediate transfer to a base near Washington.

All was reported, non-officially, from Washington that another engagement had occurred at Atlanta on the 27th of July, in which the Confederates were repulsed with much loss, Hood again taking the initiative. There were counter-rumours that Sherman was defeated.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE BEFORE PETERSBURG.

The correspondent of the *New York Times* gives details of the repulse of the Federal attack upon Petersburg. He says that some one had "blundered" in a manner "worse than a crime." "The affair of Saturday has," he says, "lost to us the labour of a month's preparation, and, worse than all this, has sacrificed thousands of valuable lives."

Six weeks, it appears had been devoted to preparations for the assault. The lines had been [illegible] by zigags and covered ways until the [illegible]vanced [illegible]s of both armies were advanced [illegible] each other, and in some [illegible] to within 500 yard[illegible]50 yards. All the arrange-[illegible] places to within [illegible] [illegible]raln-[illegible]ments for the assaul[illegible] seem to have been admirably planned, and certainly no part of the ations. is to be attributed to defective preparation, is The first action, the explosion of the [illegible] thus described:— half-past 3

The time fixed for the assault was [illegible]on, an al-o'clock a.m., when, without any manly shut most Cimmerian darkness would effectable stir out from the enemy the unavoy got into and bustle of the troops as the first misposition. But just here the [illegible]attempting fortune of the day occurred. Upciatch failed, to fire the mine the fuse or slow result. The and another was tried with a similarson, but the third fuse was successful in its mislight, and in hour's delay had made it broad dawere aroused consequence the enemy's suspicions and we were (at least along a portion of his fronte. This was robbed of the advantage of a surpri[illegible] a very great misfortune. clude to the

The explosion formed a fitting [illegible] a dull, rumbutchery that followed:— [illegible]

The noise of the explosion wconds' swaying ling thud, preceded by a few simmediate vici- and quaking of the ground in the entire courage nity. The earth was renta long rwly and majes- of the excavation, heaving slce was a grander tically to the surface. But th here the charge effect than this observable. directly under the in the burrow was heaviest, s of dull red earth rebel work, an immense mree broad columns, was thrown high in air, in r, and assuming the diverging from a single basvales's feather of shape of a Prince of c near the spot say colossal proportions. They at least a ton, and that clods of earth weighing and gun-carriages, cannon, and human forms, [illegible] and small arms were all distior, and fell again upward in that fountain of homs. The explosion in shapeless and pulverised ontended. It demofully accomplished what was its garrison of one lished the six-gun battery anops, and acted as regiment of South Carolina tway to the assault. the wedge which opened the y over when the The explosion was scarce the figure of our thunder of the artillery, to use stagnant the full transatlantic historian, "mad the rush of the morning air." Then followed s of the fort. We troops through the yawning ru in order to spare condense the rest of the accounthetorical redunour readers something of the [illegible] dancy of the reporter. [illegible]lery were the

The 14th New York Heavy Artiie explosion. first to enter the breach made by t of the shock They bounded forward, in the midst the *debris* of the artillery, and, clambering over into the found themselves violently pushed d there met yawning crater. The sight whidies of dead them must have been appalling. Resemblance rebels crushed and mangled out of aburied, arms to humanity, writhing forms partly ng there, a protruding here, and legs strugglinfted to a very hell of horror and torture, coany wide, space 50 feet in length and half as re play of But the time was not favourable to storming humane promptings. Enough for the pieces of party to do was found in the [illegible] two in obrebel cannon with their caissons, and turning dience to the law of self-preservation rowing these guns upon the enemy, who were [illegible] minie into the crater a shower of shells [illegible]nts on balls from the hill beyond, and from po[illegible] this either side, which they still held dition first line. Getting their pieces into po[illegible] the promptly, and under cover of their fire the assaulting column was re-formed, and, [illegible]e to word of command, dashed forward once [illegible]mned strom the crest of the hill. They nearly [illegible]g the summit, subjected all the time to a with[illegible] fire, which increased in fierceness at every [illegible]ng until they became the centre of a conver[illegible]e to strom of shot and shell, and were compelled [illegible], fall back to the partial protection of the crate leaving their course thickly strewn with [illegible]e dying and the dead. At last the efforts of [illegible] officers prevailed, and the brigade—but not unt some 5 or 10 minutes had elapsed—charged wit a wild cheer. The first brigade, under the gallant Bartlett, was at their heels, and together Ledlie's whole division charged through the breach. What few of the enemy were near by surrendered without a shot. The breach was filled with rebels, who were struggling to clamber out of the sand. These, more fortunate than their comrades, had been but partially buried. As fast as extricated, the rebels, with the other prisoners, were sent to the rear, the wounded to the hospitals, where they arrived with the first of our own injured. The coloured troops, upon the heels of this repulse, were ordered to charge. A hundred yards gained and they wavered. Then the 39th Maryland Regiment, which led, became panic-stricken and broke through to the rear spreading demoralisation swiftly. Their officers urged them, intreated them, threatened them, but failed to rally them, and the mass, broken and shattered swept back like a torrent into the crater which was already choked with white troops. The confusion incidental to this wholesale crowding and crushing of the negro soldiers into the ranks of the white troops very nearly caused the panic to spread. Had such been the result, it might have been fortunate, and many a brave fellow who afterwards fell might have escaped his fate. But at the moment the rebel fire, which had been murderously directed upon the place, materially slackened, and the white soldiers recovered their stamina. Our lines were once more straightened, and just in time to check an impetuous charge, which was afterwards repeated, and with a similar result of heavy loss to the assailants. The first division held the centre with the second and third on either flank, and now the fourth advanced beyond. The troops were in two columns, each brigade constituting a column.

They charged upon an interior line of the enemy, and for a time gained decided advantages. But the rebels fought with the fury of devils, and reinforcements coming to their aid—our signal officers counted six brigades hurried from a camp beyond the town—the tide of battle turned. The coloured troops gave way and broke in confusion, when the rebels, having repulsed their charge, charged them in turn, and then they ran, a terror-stricken, disordered mass of fugitives, to the rear of the white troops. In vain their officers endeavoured to rally them with all the persuasion of tongue, sabre, and pistols Many a brave officer lost his life while doing his utmost to rally them, and although portions of them were got together and led forward by these gallant men, they could not induce them to attempt another charge, while they broke no less than three times, each time suffering the most frightful loss. The enemy's batteries were so placed as to enfilade the ground over which they had gone, and perfect showers of canister were sent among them each moment they were in range. It soon became evident that the effort to carry the hill was useless, so much time having been lost in trying to get this division to do the work; and about 9 o'clock the order was given to hold as much of the ground in our possession as possible, while the remainder was to be evacuated. As soon as this became known, everybody felt that the entire object of the movement had been defeated. And now the victorious flushed enemy bore down upon the white divisions, and the shock was a fearful one. The headlong charge was stayed and repulsed again and again. Numbers of our men had huddled into the crater of the exploded fort, and the enemy's mortar shells burst among them, causing a large sacrifice of life. The enemy at the same time pressed the flanks of our army with infantry and enfilded them with artillery. At length came the order to fall back, but it was not accomplished without an additional and heavy loss in prisoners. Generals Griffin and Hartraupft narrowly escaped. General Bartlett, less fortunate, is in the enemy's hands. He had been advised to retire at a time when he could have done so in comparative safety, but he waited with his brigade to the last moment, and eventually became a prisoner. He went into the fight with his cane, and it is reported that his wooden leg was twice hit by the enemy's bullets. His bravery is the subject of universal comment throughout the corps, and his capture is deeply regretted. General Grant was at the front during the entire fight, as was also General Meade.

Of even more interest than the repulse of General Grant is the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania by the Confederates. The Confederates in the present year have not attempted any such enterprises as those which failed in 1862 and 1863. Their object during the present campaign has been to distract and harass the North, to carry off stores for the use of their armies, and to encourage them by showing that they are not necessarily confined to the defensive. In the present invasion the purpose is probably again something of this kind; but the invasion is certainly on a more formidable scale. The force under the Confederate generals amounts to 35,000 or 40,000 men. One division, acting in accordance with the lamentable precedents which the Federals have set on former occasions, has burnt the town of Chambersburg, and the main body are reported to be advancing not as before, in the direction of Baltimore or Washington, but towards the North-west, with the intention it appears, of capturing the important city of Pittsburg. The Confederate cavalry still hold the line of the Potomac, and make daily incursions into Maryland.

Early's headquarters are at Martinsburg. All accounts agree that his force numbers upwards of 40,000. Deserters assert that he is being heavily reinforced from Richmond, and that he is establishing a base of operations in the Shenandoah Valley. On August 5 the governor of Pennsylvania announced that the Confederates had again crossed the Potomac in force, and occupied Hagerstown, Maryland.

We have intelligence from New York to the 5th and 6th August. The Confederates had recrossed into Maryland in force and occupied Hagerstown. The Governor of Pennsylvania had called for 30,000 militia for immediate service. Great alarm existed among the population in the Cumberland Valley. The Pennsylvania farmers were driving off their stock.

Reports were current that Grant had arrived at Washington. A portion of his troops had entered Charlestown.

The news from the neighbourhood of Atlanta is contradictory. General Stoneman is reported to have effectually cut the railroad communications between Macon and Atlanta; but, on the other hand, Hood reports that Stoneman, with 500 men, had been captured.

A division of Sherman's cavalry under General M'Cook, while returning from a raid to the rear of Atlanta on the 27th July, was attacked and routed by the Confederates under General Ransom. Out of 3,200 of M'Cook's men only 500 have yet reported at Marietta; the remainder are believed to have been either killed or captured.

It was reported, non-officially, from New Orleans that Admiral Farragut had successfully attacked the defences of Mobile on July 27.

There is considerable talk of a great "conspiracy" in the North-West, which the Government has recently discovered, the objects of which are the recognition of the South, and a new secession of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and others on the southern shores of the Great Lakes. But the details, as communicated to the public, do not obtain much credence. The West is well known to be discontented, and to be ready for revolution; but not in the shape alleged by the Government.

MOVEMENTS BEFORE RICHMOND.—CONFEDERATE INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Intelligence from New York to the 30th ult. is published this morning. Up to that date the latest news received from Atlanta represented Sherman as drawing his lines closer round the city. Hood, his opponent, claimed a victory in the great battle on the 22nd ult., announcing the capture of twenty two cannon and 2,000 Federal prisoners. Rousseau had joined Sherman after destroying thirty miles of the Montgomery and Atlanta railway; but Hardee is said to be "operating in Sherman's rear," and Wheeler's cavalry had captured the Federal camp at Decatur, which is probably not Decatur in Georgia, but Decatur, Alabama, whence Rousseau set out on his late raid The *Times'* correspondent states that the non-publication of General Sherman's official despatches was causing apprehensions that his situation is not favourable. There had been no fighting since the 22nd.

Grant's army, or, at least, a portion of it, is again in motion. It appears from telegrams that Grant had moved two corps to the north of the James River, and was entrenched within ten miles of Richmond; and the report was that he had abandoned the siege of Petersburg, and intended to operate against Fort Darling. This movement Lee appears to have attempted to resist, but unsuccessfully. Endeavouring to flank Butler's position at Bermuda Hundreds, he was attacked by Grant's second army corps, and the Confederates were driven from their breastworks with the loss of four guns and fifty prisoners. Grant then moved to the attack of the Confederate fortifications; and when the despatch left fighting continued. Another telegram says:—"A portion of General Grant's army has crossed the James River, and occupied Deep Bottom, ten miles from Richmond. It is semi-officially announced that a new movement by the whole of Grant's army is in progress. Great results are promised but no hint of the details is allowed to be published. The censorship over the news from the Upper Potomac is rigidly continued." The Confederates have advanced in three columns into Pennsylvania, and occupied Chambersburg. The Governor has issued a proclamation stating that the invading force was larger than he expected, and that arms would be furnished to the citizens for the defence of Harrisburg. The military authorities have enrolled, armed, and equipped all the negroes in Baltimore. Mosby, with 500 cavalry, is in Maryland near Edward's Ferry. The Confederates are said to be still engaged in removing to Richmond the harvests in the Shenandoah valley. The Federal loss in the retreat from Winchester was 1,200 men.

The *St. Louis Democrat* asserts that the Government has received information that several thousand persons, including Mr. Vallandigham, are implicated in a scheme for the formation of a North-Western Confederacy.

The *New York Herald* asserts that a board of naval officers has decided that the persons rescued from the *Alabama* by the *Deerhound* were prisoners of war. The Government has approved this decision. Gold at New York on the 30th July was 255¼.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

Severe Fighting at Atlanta.—Federal Defeat in the Shenandoah Valley.—Another Invasion of Maryland Threatened.

Our latest advices from New York are up to the 27th ult. The main interest of the news relates to the campaign in Georgia, where General Hood appears to be struggling with desperate tenacity to retain possession of Atlanta—the rumour of the capture of which city was, at least, premature. Owing to the absorbing interest of the contest between the rival armies in Virginia, the operations of Sherman in Georgia have not hitherto attracted that attention which it now appears they deserved. The *Army and Navy Gazette* asserts that whether Sherman captures Atlanta or not, "he has performed the most remarkable achievement of the war, and has proved himself the most fortunate, if not the most able of the Federal leaders. He is a lean, fierce, Yankee Unionist, long-headed, energetic, crotchety, and resolute. His crotchets are political, his virtues are of an earnest military character, and, from some small knowledge of the man, we believe him to be the most formidable antagonist that Lee could meet with." It seems also that he does not look with affection on "special correspondents," and has, in consequence, suffered from a loss of that publicity which has thrown so much light on Grant's movements, though, on the other hand, he has no doubt reaped the greater advantage of keeping his most important affairs secret until the publication of apparently trival but really vital facts became of little moment. Up to a certain point, indeed, there were correspondents with his army, but at that time the movements of Grant and Lee absorbed attention. Now that Sherman is the more prominent actor we have few accounts of those marches and actions which enable us to comprehend the course of the war, and to form some notion of its issue. The facts of the recent movements before Atlanta appear, however, to be as follows:—Sherman crossed the Chattahoochee on the 10th of July; and, by so doing, compelled Johnston, then in command, to retire into Atlanta. On the 18th, Sherman's left wing was at Decatur—the first station out of Atlanta on the road to Augusta. At this time Sherman's army stretched over the space between Decatur and the railway bridge over the Chattahoochee, the defences of which Sherman had turned by his march on Decatur. After the 18th, the left of the Federal line was thrust forward nearer the Macon railroad, that is, to the south; and the right, brought up from the Chattahoochee into closer connection with the left, was thrown over the Peachtree-creek, a stream the bulk of the army had crossed on the 18th. At this period General Hood had taken the command of the Confederate army. He found his enemy between himself and Richmond; he soon learned that the Federal cavalry under General Rousseau had cut the railway connecting Atlanta with Montgomery, in Alabama, that is, to the southeast, and thus saw that one line of retreat and communication was open, the road to Macon, and that the Federals were pushing on towards this. Hoping to diminish the pressure, perhaps force Sherman to retire, he resolved to seize the first occasion offered to strike a blow. The opportunity soon came. On the 20th Sherman ordered his right wing to close upon the centre, from which it had become separated by a dangerous interval of three miles. This was to be effected by moving the corps in succession. There were two corps and a division. The division moved first, and when it had taken up a position, the corps were to follow, one after another. Hood, who had no doubt been watching the movement, saw an opening for a bold stroke, but he does not appear to have been quick enough. Collecting a strong force within musket shot of the Federal right, but concealed even from the skirmishers, by the woods, Hood, late in the afternoon, sent them forward at a charging pace, against the exposed left of the leading division. The Federals were at work, with axe and spade, and they had only time to throw away their tools and seize their arms when the Confederates were upon them. In like manner other Confederate columns fell upon the disjointed Federal line. Hood hoped to crush the inner flank covering the bridge over the creek, and then rolling up the Federal right wing, seize Sherman's line of communications, and isolate the left. It was a skilful and daring venture. That it failed was due to the steadfastness of the Federal troops, the quickness of their artillery officers in bringing up guns, and the readiness of the troops to retort with counter-charges. The action, which is lacking seems to have been creditable to both sides, and it is the more worthy of note because it was a contest in the open field. Defeated in his attempt to crush the Federal right and cut off Sherman from Marietta, Hood was not disheartened. Indeed his danger must have spurred even his tried valour. For now Sherman, having knit his corps together, pressed on towards the Macon-road. Thus Hood had no choice but to find himself invested in Atlanta. He therefore left Atlanta on the 28th, and on the 22nd. But this time he was fighting an action, not to inflict destruction on Sherman, but to save himself. He was fighting for the Macon road. In this battle the Federals acknowledge a loss of 2,500, and estimate the loss of the enemy at 7,000; and as the Federals had had time to entrench, and even to seize some part of the Confederate lines, it is not improbable that the loss of the assailants was very heavy. The result of these two actions left the gallant Hood in Atlanta, it is true, but also in great peril. Or not only had Sherman inflicted a fearful loss on a small army, but Rousseau had swept the line from Montgomery to Marietta, and Garrard, with another cavalry force, had ridden to Covington, forty miles on the road to Augusta, and had there burnt bridges and 2,000 bales of cotton, a little fact which must have created a sensation in Augusta, where the great stock of cotton bales is in store. Nothing remained untouched but the Macon road. And here the news break off. There is a report that Lee has sent Longstreet

Hospital, in addition to many whose private medical men attended :—Edward Maguire, aged 15, wounded in the thigh; shot in Millfield. James Adams, aged 18, in Brown-square, through the neck; Daniel Donovan, shot in Shankhill-road, through the knee; leg amputated. Patrick Ward, a little boy, shot in Winslow-street; he has lost his right eye. John Gormley, shot in Millfield, near Brown-square. John Sloan shot through the calf of the left leg in Wilson-street. William Bell, an old man, who resides at the corner of Brown-street and Millfield, was attacked in his own house, and his forehead completely fractured by a brick. Henry Waverly, shot in Wilson-street, through the inner part of the right knee. Francis Kelly, 2, Norton-street, gunshot wound in groin; Samuel Bell, 29, Fox's-row; a number of slugs extracted from the calf of his leg. A child of Mrs. Eccleston, 33, Hamilton-street, 12 years of age, gunshot wound in chest; ball struck one of the ribs and glanced off, passing out at his side. Robert Colclough, 71 Joy-street; ball struck his chin, lodged, and was extracted. Robert Smyth, Smithfield; ball struck upper part of groin and remained under the cuticle; was extracted. And many others whose names we were unable to ascertain.

The magistrates held a meeting at 11 o'clock to devise means for the prevention of further rioting, and it was unanimously resolved to resort to the extremest measures the law allowed in every case where an offence was committed. There was a very large attendance. Exemplary punishments were inflicted by the magistrates at the Belfast Police-court on those who had been apprehended on charges of riot and stone-throwing. The alternative of paying a fine was not allowed.

8-30 p.m.

A meeting of the Roman Catholics was held in the Catholic Institute at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of arriving at some understanding for the protection of the property held by Roman Catholics during the riots. Mr. Daniel O'Rorke, solicitor, and Mr. J. M'Kenna, editor of the *Ulster Observer*, addressed the meeting at great length, advising the Roman Catholics to remain in their own houses and districts, so that the Orange party could not say that they were the aggressors. A resolution was unanimously carried, appointing a number of gentlemen as a deputation from the Roman Catholic party to go to Dublin Castle, for the purpose of representing to the Government authorities the state of the town, and that the Catholics had lost all confidence in the magistrates at present doing duty in the town, and calling upon the Government to replace them at once by two Government Commissioners. There was also a self-protecting committee appointed, for the purpose of collecting subscriptions to buy fire-arms in case the Government should refuse to accede to their request, as all confidence has been lost in the magistrates, and the Catholics had no protection whatever except that given by themselves. The latest accounts come down to midnight, when the condition was most alarming.

TUESDAY NIGHT, 12 o'CLOCK.

The riots still continue without the slightest chance of abating. The military, to the number of 3,000 men, are at present in the streets, and about 1,000 constabulary, both forces having been considerably reinforced from Dublin this evening. There are also a great number of special constables on duty, the magistrates having sworn them in to-day. There are nearly 30 persons wounded by gunshots. Thirty-three persons are at present in the hospital. The magistrates sent a detachment of soldiers and constables to all the gunpowder stores to take possession of all stock, so that it might not fall into the hands of the mob. Several encounters between the opposing mobs took place during the evening, and the police had to separate them at the point of the bayonet. One man was knocked down by the constabulary and received a bayonet wound. The same man had previously received a gunshot wound in the leg. A rumour got afloat this evening that O'Connell's police (the Dublin coal-porters) and a number of Tipperary men were to come down by the train which left Dublin at 1 p.m., for the purpose of reinforcing the Roman Catholic party. The train being due at 6-30 p. m., a most formidable mob, consisting of ship-carpenters, with hatchets, billhooks, &c., at that hour took possession of the Ulster Railway terminus, compelling the company's servants to fly in all directions. The mob acted in a most brutal manner towards the passengers by the train; even the first-class passengers were shamefully treated, and six of the passengers had to be removed to the hospital. The coal-porters did not come, which caused the ship-carpenters some disappointment, as they intended to give them a warm reception. The ship-carpenters have traversed the town all day in search of the navvies of the Roman Catholic party, who are not to be found anywhere. It is expected that a fearful encounter will take place about 1 o'clock, when the navvies are expected to make their appearance. The ship-carpenter mob at present number nearly 1,000 persons, and the navvies about 500 or 600 persons, but the former being well armed will give them a double advantage. The magistrates held a consultation to-day, and were waited upon by several influential deputations, representing that the town ought to be given up to the military or put under martial law. The magistrates have issued a proclamation stating that any person found in a mob, and not dispersing when told to do so at once, will be immediately arrested.

The right Rev. Dr. Dorrian, the Roman Catholic Coadjutor Bishop, has issued an address to the Roman Catholics of Belfast, calling upon them not to participate in the riots at present disgracing the town, but to show the greatest forbearance.

Business was completely suspended during the day, and people were afraid to venture out of doors in any street adjacent to the disturbed district. Firing is at present still going on in all directions, and the greatest excitement prevails.

Large reinforcements of artillery, cavalry, infantry, and police were despatched from Dublin yesterday.

(By ELECTRIC AND INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH.)

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

Belfast is still the prey to mob violence. The riots were renewed this morning with lamentable consequences, great numbers have been maimed or injured with bludgeons, pitchforks, and gunshots. Five more men were taken to the hospital weltering in their blood, two are not likely to live. The hospitals are crowded with wounded, and the surgeons were busy all day performing amputations. Reinforcements were despatched almost hourly, and there are now upwards of 4,000 soldiers in Belfast. 12,000 Protestant operatives marched armed through the town, but without doing violence, and merely as a deterrent exhibition of strength.

TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.

A SPECIAL General Meeting of this Company was held on August 12; Sir Macdonald Stephenson in the chair.

Mr. Mayo, the Secretary, having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman stated that the meeting was convened under the act to obtain the sanction of the shareholders to the payment of a dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. for the last half-year, free of income-tax. He might mention that their line in Egypt was in excellent working order, that it yielded a very considerable profit to the lessees, and that if hereafter all the India and China messages were withdrawn, the local traffic alone would continue to pay a very fair dividend. They had also the concessions for the El Arish, and for the Red Sea lines, both of which, he felt assured, would hereafter prove to be of value. The El Arish would bring Europe and Asia into communication by an alternative line, and the Red Sea line would yet be required for the same purpose. If the Persian Gulf line was successful, the work would need more lines; and the policy of an alternative could not be ignored. If the Persian Gulf line was unsuccessful the greater the need of the Red Sea line, which could now, with the experience of the past, be laid with certainty, and its permanency guaranteed. He concluded by moving that a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, for the half-year ending June 30 last, be paid to the shareholders on and after August 15.

Mr. W. Dent seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously, and the proceedings terminated.

ARRIVAL REPORTED.

Conductor C. La Mache.....Bombay.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

Lieut. J. F. Griffith .....Bombay 18th N. I. 6 mos.
Lieut. J. Hibbert..... „ 10th „ 6 „
Capt. C. A. Collier ..... „ Staff Corps 6 „

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—The following are the successful candidates in the late competition for the civil service of India :—

Name and Age.	Marks obtained.	Name and Age.	Marks obtained.
Martin, W. T., 19 ...	2796	Armstrong, J. S., 21 ...	2005
Williams, G. R. C., 21.	2594	Candy, E. T., 19 ...	1984
Low, G. E., 18 ...	2402	Charles, J. G., 21 ...	1976
Pknox, G. E., 18 ...	2370	Forrest, W. S., 19 ...	1975
Tucker, H. St. George, 19... ...	2334	Oldham, W. B., 19 ...	1954
Harkness, T. F., 21 ...	2287	Keyser, A., 19 ...	1894
Porter, E. W., 18 ...	2090	Smith, W. M'Laren, 21.	1894
LePaun, W. J. H., 21 ...	2191	Tagg, A., 20 ...	1887
Stevens, J. F., 18 ...	2181	Macleane, C. D., 21 ...	1881
Smith, S. F. A., 21 ...	2129	Mackenzie, T. D., 23 ...	1850
Buchanan, E., 19 ...	2119	Forrest, W. R., 18 ...	1848
M'Donnell, A. P., 20 ...	2113	Pearse, E. L. 20 ...	1839
Finlay, H. B., 19 ...	2105	Jones, J. B. ...	1819
Robinson, A., 21 ...	2094	James, H. E. M., 18 ...	1782
Candy, R. E., 20 ...	2090	Carey, A. D., 19 ...	1763
Mulock, H. F., 18 ...	2083	Middleton, J. R., 23 ...	1742
Wilkinson, T. O., 20 ...	2068	Campbell, J. M'Leod, 19	1725
Thaine, W., 20 ...	2061	Crompton, W., 21 ...	1710
Blumenhassett, W., 18.	2030	Spence, J. K., 19 ...	1706
Priestley, H., 21 ...	2025		

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.—WAR-OFFICE, August 5.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the most hon. Order of the Bath:—To be an ordinary member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, viz.:—Major-General John Garvock. To be ordinary members of the Military Division, of the Third Class, or Companions, viz.—Colonel Reginald Yonge Shipley, 7th Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel John Luther Vaughan, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut.-Colonel George Aligood, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Octavius Salusbury, 101st Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel Charles Henry Brownlow, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut.-Colonel Charles Patton Keyes, Madras Staff Corps; and Major John Stewart Tulloh, Royal Artillery.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

(From the Gazette, August 16)

WAR-OFFICE, AUGUST 16.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officer, whose claim to the same has been submitted for her Majesty's approval, for his gallant conduct in New Zealand, as recorded against his name, viz:—

Lieutenant-Colonel John Carstairs M'Neill, 107th Regiment, for the valour and presence of mind which he displayed in New Zealand, on the 30th of March, 1864, which is thus described by Private Vosper, of the Colonial Defence Force:—Private Vosper states that he was sent on that day with Private Gibson, of the same force, as an escort to Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) M'Neill, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir Duncan Cameron. Lieutenant-Colonel M'Neill was proceeding to Te-Awamutu on duty at the time. On returning from that place, and about a mile on this side of Ohanpu, this officer having seen a body of the enemy in front, sent Private Gibson back to bring up infantry from Ohanpu, and he and Private Vosper proceeded leisurely to the top of a rise to watch the enemy. Suddenly they were attacked by about 50 natives, who were concealed in the fern close at hand. Their only chance of escape was by riding for their lives, and as they turned to gallop Private Vosper's horse fell and threw him. The natives thereupon rushed forward to settle him, but Lieutenant-Colonel M'Neill, on perceiving that Private Vosper was not following him, returned, caught his horse, and helped him to mount. The natives were firing sharply at them, and were so near that, according to Private Vosper's statement, it was only by galloping as hard as they could that they escaped. He says that he owes his life entirely to Lieutenant-Colonel M'Neill's assistance, for he could not have caught his horse alone, and in a few minutes must have been killed.

THE ARMY.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, AUGUST 16.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Major-General Sir Richard James Dacres, K.C.B., to be Colonel-Commandant, vice Lieut.-General Sir William Brereton, K.C.B., deceased.

4th Hussars.—Lieutenant John Barrett L. Nevinson to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Russell England, promoted.

10th Hussars.—Cornet John Cecil Russell to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Arthur Wyatt Edgell who retires.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel William Henderson to be Colonel, vice Flude, removed as a General Officer; Captain Henry John Bannatyne Macleod to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Frederick Alexander, removed to the Bengal Staff Corps; Captain Frederick Conybeare to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Richard Hart Keatinge, removed to the Bombay Staff Corps; Captain and Brevet-Major Alexander Cameron Gilpin Scott, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain and Brevet-Major George Henry Vesey to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel Henderson; Second Captain and Adjutant John Braithwaite Hardy to be Captain, vice Conybeare; Second Captain and Adjutant James Smith Ellard to be Captain, vice Edward Thomas Fasken, removed to the Madras Staff Corps; Second Captain Campbell Cameron to be Captain, vice Charles Elliot, C.B., removed to the Madras Staff Corps; Second Captain Walter Delme Radcliffe to be Captain, vice Macleod; Second Captain Cecil Brooke Le Mesurier to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Vesey; Lieutenant George Grant Gordon to be Second Captain, vice Delaney; Lieutenant John Thomas Leishman to be Second Captain, vice Hardy; Lieutenant John Charles Taylor to be Second Captain, vice Baird; Lieutenant William Farar Gray to be Second Captain, vice Cameron; Lieutenant John M'Neill to be Second Captain, vice Horatio Biden, removed to the Madras Staff Corps; Lieutenant Henry Montgomery Finlay to be Second Captain, vice Robert Lambert Playfair, removed to the Madras Staff Corps; Lieutenant John Hoyes to be Second Captain, vice Malcolm Cardinal Sabin Lloyd, removed to the Madras Staff Corps; Lieutenant William Henry M'Causland to be Second Captain, vice Frederick Lyon Playfair, removed to the Madras Staff Corps; Lieutenant Penton Thomson to be Second Captain, vice John Hayes Grant, removed to the Bengal Staff Corps; Lieutenant Edward Sydeny Burnett to be Second Captain, vice Le Mesurier; Gentleman Cadet George Clement Wynne to be Lieutenant, vice Gordon; Gentleman Cadet Francis John Milman to be Lieutenant, vice Thomson; Gentleman Cadet George Herbert Nutting to be Lieutenant vice, Robert Henry Palmer, removed to the Bengal Staff Corps; Gentleman Cadet Joseph Albert Curtis to be Lieutenant; Gentleman Cadet George Marins Kennedy to be Lieutenant, vice Taylor; Gentleman Cadet Percy Frederick Michael Baddely to be Lieutenant, vice Grey; Gentleman Cadet Edward Thomas Browell to be Lieutenant, vice M'Neill; Gentleman Cadet Constantine Henry Hamilton to be Lieutenant vice Finlay; Gentleman Cadet Robert Hastings Willoughby Plunkett to Lieutenant, vice Hoyes; Gentleman Cadet Thomas Carisbrooke Penny to be Lieutenant, vice M'Causland; Gentleman Cadet Barry Francis Domville to be Lieutenant, vice Leishman; Gentleman Cadet Phillip Henry Bowen to be Lieutenant, vice Burnett; Sergeant-Major Henry Bacchus to be Riding-master by augmentation.

The dates of promotion of the undermentioned officers to be adjusted as follows :—

Captain James Edward Cordner, to February 29, 1864; Second Captain Charles Sumner Selley Taylor, to February 29, 1864; Captain Lionel Bridge, to February 29, 1864; Second Captain Stephen Henry Edward Chamier, to February 29, 1864; Second Captain Harry M'Leod to April 19, 1864.

3rd Regiment of Foot.—Waldron Edward Roper Kelly, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Frederick William Vans Leckie, transferred to the 26th Foot.

10th Foot.—Staff-Surgeon William Sinclair to be Surgeon, vice Henry Bowles Franklin, M.D., who exchanges; Staff Assistant-Surgeon Fitzgerald Edward Scanlan to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice John M'Kenize, M. D., who exchanges.

12th Foot.—Lieutenant Gilbert De Lacy Lacy, to be Captain by purchase, vice John Soame Richardson, who retires; Ensign Arthur Henry Brittain to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Lacy; John Campbell Robertson Glasgow to be Ensign by purchase vice Brittain.

14th Foot.—Surgeon-Major Benjamin Swift, M. D., from the 96th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice George Smyth King, M. D., who exchanges.

16th Foot.—Captain John Octavius Chichester to be Major, without purchase, vice Reevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Henderson, who retires upon full pay; Lieutenant George Street to be Captain without purchase, vice Chichester; Ensign George Griffiths to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Street; Hillyard Henry Angus Cameron, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Herbert William Thomson, promoted, by purchase, in the 3rd West India Regiment.

25th Foot.—Lieutenant George Terry Luder Carwithen to be Captain by purchase, vice Theodore Gordon, who retires; Ensign Charles Dewrock Swete to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Carwithen; Charles William Maxwell Coote, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Swete.

30th Foot.—Cecil Roughsedge Hornby, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Henry Granville Sharpe, who retires.

56th Foot.—Lieutenant George Stamer Gubbins to be Captain, by purchase, vice Charles Russell Coit, who retires; Ensign William Barnett to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Gubbins; Ensign Frederick William Vans Leckie, from the 3rd Foot, to be Ensign, vice Barnett.

58th Foot.—The surname of the Ensign transferred from the 16th Foot, in the Gazette of the 9th of August, 1864, is Morris, not Norris, as then stated.

62nd Foot.—Ensign Frank Crossman Clarke to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Charles Mesham, who retires; Gentleman Cadet Charles James Gordon Inglis, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Clarke.

69th Foot.—The first Christian name of Ensign Borton is Alfred.

85th Foot.—Ensign Henry Chudleigh Wilmer to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice the Hon. Frederick Holmes A'Court, who retires; Robert George Stone Mannsell, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Wilmer.

91st Foot.—Ensign William Cecil Hinton to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Robert Butt Wesley, who retires; Gentleman Cadet Hugh Thornton Cuningham Dealtry, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Hinton; the Christian name of Ensign Chater is Vernor, and not Vernon, as previously stated.

96th Foot.—Surgeon George Smyth King, M. D., from the 14th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major Benjamin Swift, M. D., who exchanges.

100th Foot.—The commission of Lieutenant Alexander Webster M'Kenzie to be dated the 2nd of March, 1864.

104th Foot—The commission as Adjudant of Lieutenant Horace Moule Evans to bear date the 1st of November, and not the 4th of December, 1863, as previously stated.

Rifle Brigade.—Ensign and Adjutant Leopold Victor Swaine to have the rank of Lieutenant; Ensign Thomas Lander Mitchell-Innes to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice James Edward Vaughan, who retires; Gentleman Cadet Cecil Harley St. Paul, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by puchase, vice Mitchell-Innes; the commission as Adjutant of Lieutenant Emanuel Jeames to bear date the 6th of May, and not the 28th of June, 1864, as previously stated.

2nd West India Regiment.—Ensign Beaufort Henry Vidal to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Robert Eyre, who has retired.

3rd West India Regiment.—Ensign Herbert William Thompson, from the 10th Foot, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Henry F. Blunett, who has retired.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY (WOOLWICH).

Lieutenant John Arthur Tilford, Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant of a company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice John Charle Taylor, promoted.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Ensign Basil Porter, 76th Foot, Acting Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, to be Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General.

MILITARY STORE DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Superintendent of Stores William Lanyon Penno to be Superintendent of Stores, vice Pearce, placed upon the Retired List; Assistant-Superintendent of Stores William Henry Horatio Scott to be Deputy Superintendent of Stores, vice Penno; Deputy-Assistant Superintendent of Stores Peter Warwick to be Assistant-Superintendent of Stores, vice Scott.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Henry Bowles Franklin, M.D., from the 10th Foot, to be Staff Surgeon, vice William Sinclair, who exchanges; Assistant-Surgeon John Mackenzie, M.D., from the 10th Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, vice Fitzgerad Edward Scanlan, who exchanges. The commission of Staff-Assistant-Surgeon Patrick O'Connor, whose appointment appeared in the 'Gazette' of July 19, to bear date March 31, and not June 24, 1864, as then stated, the antedate not to carry pay prior to the last-mentioned date.

BREVET.

Major-General Francis Rawden Chesney, Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant-General, vice Sir William Brereton, K.C.B., deceased; Colonel Thomas Peters Flude, from the Royal Artillery, to be Major-General, vice Chesney; Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Seagar, 8th Hussars, having completed the qualifying service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of October 14, 1858; Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Henderson, retired full pay, late 16th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Colonel; Major Alexander Hugh Cobbe, 20th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Henry Wellington Palmer, 74th Foot, to be Major

In consequence of the promotion of Colonel Flude to the rank of Major-General, the undermentioned officers of the Retired Full Pay List, who at the time of their retirement were senior to him on the Effective List, to be Major-Generals, viz:—

Colonel Harry Stow, Colonel Charles Henry Mee, Colonel William Wallace d'Arley, Colonel John Tylden, Colonel George Hoolton Hyde.

EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

AUG.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	AT
3	City of Benares	McEwan	Clyde.
5	Index	Wallace	Liverpool (from Kurrachee.)
7	Forest Rights	Thomson	Portsmouth.
9	Albion	——	Gravesend.
	Chimera	Motte	Deal (from Kurrachee.)
14	Gilbert	——	Cape Clear.
	Tallula	——	Queenstown.
	Preston	Wakeham	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

AUG.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
3	City of Delhi	——	Clyde.
	Volante	Somerville	Liverpool (for Kurrachee.)
	Merwanjee Framjee	Pikes	Do.
	Dil Pussund	Seymour	London.
5	Harkaway	Irvin	Do.
10	Fair Leader	Pearse	Do.
11	Roostum (s)	Maun	Liverpool.
	Pehiwan (s)	Kelly	Do.
12	Glendower	Anderson	Do.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Jason, Bombay for Hartlepool, June 4th, 21 S., 62 E. Marian Moore, from Bombay, June 9th 3 S., 83 E. Stamboul, Bombay for Liverpool, June 1st, 31 S., 12 E. Tomogonops and Planet, London for Bombay, August 6th, lat. 48-28, long. 10.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

		Received via Marseilles.	Received via Southampton.
CALCUTTA	July 8		
MADRAS	„ 14		
BOMBAY	„ 9		
BURMAH	„ 2		
HONG KONG	June 29	Aug. 15.	...
SHANGHAI	„ 21		
CEYLON	July 29		
SINGAPORE	July 9		
PENANG	„ 11		

The steamer with the heavy portion of the mail may be expected at Southampton on August 19.

BOMBAY.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Couch will sit this day and to-morrow on the Appellate side of the High Court.

MR. F. D. FAITHFULL took his seat on the Bench as Second Judge of the Bombay Small Cause Court from Saturday last.

THE mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per the C. M. S. N. Co.'s steamer *John Bright*, will be closed at 3 P. M. to-day.

THE ship *Queen of the Seas*, Peters, hence, arrived at Liverpool, reports having encountered a hurricane on 21st April in lat. 13° S. long. 79° E.

THE ship *Bailly de Suffren*, from Bombay to Havre, experienced very bad weather about 5th July, sprung the rudder and sustained other damage. On 6th July they bore up for Mauritius for repairs, where they arrived 27th July.

REMISSION OF SENTENCE.—We understand that Elizabeth Penner, who was tried and convicted in March 1863 in the High Court with six or seven others, has been liberated from Jail.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a Parsee female was found on Saturday last on the Parell Road. An inquest was held on the same day on the body of the deceased by the Coroner, when a verdict of "found drowned" was recorded.

ADVICES from New York, 12th August, report the arrival of the *Marion* and *Minerva*, both from Bombay The *Africa*, from hence to Liverpool, previously reported as having put into the Mauritius leaky, has been repaired, and sailed from Mauritius 20th June. 120 bales hemp were sold in a damaged state.

WE understand that the Bombay Steam Navigation Company have made arrangements to dispose of all their steamers, either by private contract or by public auction. At a meeting of the Company, which was held on Friday last, Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Cama offered them nine lacs of rupees for the whole turn-out; but they refused his offer.

THE NEW OPERA COMPANY.—Signor Caglie, with his New Opera Company (twenty-four), were amongst the arrivals by the mail steamer on Saturday morning. The Company is numerically strong, and, as the Director expects to commence the operatic season shortly, we shall then be able to form a proper estimate of the abilities of his *troupe*.

THE ship *Ann Buckle*, from Bombay to Liverpool, two days after leaving Bombay, experienced heavy weather; ship making more water than usual; the leak went on increasing, making 7 inches an hour; and on the 22nd July they put into Mauritius for repairs, where the vessel has discharged her cargo, and is now in dock undergoing repairs and being re-coppered.

WE publish elsewhere in our columns the Report of the Bank of India, with profit and loss account up to 30th June last. The profits realized by the Bank are equal, we observe, to 12 per cent. on its original capital, but the Directors we think have exercised a wise discretion in declaring a reduced dividend and carrying forward part of the profits to "Reserve Fund," and more especially so from the fact of their having generously issued their new shares at par. This is the first Report from what we may term our "Young Exchange Banks," and we think the proprietors cannot but consider it highly satisfactory.

THE ship *Forest Rose*, which left Bombay on the 19th March last, arrived off Spithead on the 7th ultimo. She took home time-expired men, invalids, lunatics, besides women and children, which with the crew must have amounted to between 400 and 500 human beings, who were cramped up for nearly half a year between decks of a slow sailing merchantman. The *Army and Navy Gazette*, in noticing the arrival of this vessel, urges Government the necessity of pushing on the establishment of a regular line of steam transports for the conveyance of troops to and from India, as resolved upon by Sir E. Wood and the Council for India. These vessels are to be of great power and provided with every modern improvement and accommodation. The Overland route is to be opened, and when the squadron is constructed, the transport of troops will occupy only about as many weeks as it does now days, and will add to the comfort of the men, save expense, and very considerably decrease the numerical strength of our army who are now continually afloat.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.—A case of considerable importance was disposed of on Saturday last, in the Bombay Small Cause Court before Mr. Faithfull. It appears that in the months of July and August last, a police havildar, named Babajee Succoojee, brought a charge of assault in the Fort Police Office against Babajee Amajee and his brother, which was struck out by the Magistrate, Mr. Ker, on the absence of this prosecutor. The charge was subsequently sustained by him in consequence of the amount of damages sustained by him in consequence of the plaintiff having falsely, on the charge preferred against him, committed an assault in the Police Court. Mr. Pandoorung, who appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, endeavoured to prove that his client actually sustained damages, who appeared for the havildar, Mr. Hormasjee, and tried to make the Court believe, that the plaintiff did not sustain any damages, in as much as no investigation was made at the Police Office. The charge was struck out in consequence of the non-attendance of the prosecutor (defendant) His Honor was of opinion that in vexatious proceedings the Magistrates have power to award compensation to the injured parties, and that if the plaintiff did act unlawfully and suffer any damages, why did he not bring the defendant up on a charge of vexatious proceeding before the magistrate? The learned Judge further remarked that the evidence produced by the plaintiff in Court was very weak. Under these circumstances His Honor advised Mr. Pandoorung to elect a non-suit. A non-suit was accordingly elected; plaintiff paying the costs.

SIR ALEXANDER GRANT has appointed the Revd H. P. Cassidy, Lieutenant Jacob, and Dr. Buhler, members of the Daxina Prize Committee.—*Poona Observer.*

THE MISSION SCHOOLS.—The Examination of the Girls' schools belonging to the Free Church Mission took place last evening at Mr. H. It was attended by Lady Frere, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Gell, and many other ladies and a large number of gentlemen; H. H. the ex-Ameer of Sind, the Hon. Mr. Bomanjee Dustoorjee Jamsetjee, the Hon. Juggonath Sunkersett, were also present; and some hundreds of little girls of tender age, in gorgeous sarees, whose advanced attainments in arts and sciences were duly and satisfactorily tested. We hope to give in our next the state ment read by Mr. Gardner of the state of these schools.—*Id.*

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

	BYCULLA		FORT.		COLABA.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Sept. 4th ...	0	6	0	5	0	3
„ 5th ...	0	20	0	20	0	1
„ 6th ...	0	10	0	5	0	21
„ 7th ...	0	14	0	70	0	14
„ 8th ...	0	0	0	12	0	4
„ 9th ...	0	3	0	10	0	0
„ 10th ...	0	0	0	10	0	16
For the week ...	0	53	1	32	0	59
Previously registered...	32	84	57	60	40	42
Total Fall...	33	37	58	92	41	1

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 10TH.

Gorringe, Surgeon J., 4th (King's Own) Regiment, to rejoin, from England.
Thacker, Major J., Bombay Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.
Millett, Captain A. H., Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Delhi.
Youngl husband, Major J. W., Staff Corps, on duty, from Punjaub.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 10TH.

Gorringe, Surgeon J., 4th (King's Own) Regiment, to rejoin, to Poona.
Ogilvie, Assistant Surgeon C. F., M.D., Civil Surgeon of Shola pore, to join, to Sholapore.
Anderson, Captain D. G., R. A., to rejoin, to Kirkee.
Bennett, Cornet W. F., 17th Hussars, to join, to Kurrachee.
Hills, Captain J., Royal Engineers, on duty, to Mhow.

GARRISON ORDERS.—SEPT. 10.

BY LIEUT. COLONEL MURRAY, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The undermentioned officers have obtained privilege leave of absence:—

Lieut. Brett, 28th Foot, from 16th September to 15th October; and Assistant Surgeon Wilson, 28th Foot, from 16th September to 15th October, on private affairs.

GENERAL ORDER.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 9th Sept.

The undermentioned officer has completed a course of instruction in Musketry at Hythe, and obtained an extra first class certificate:—

Major J. S. Kemball, Staff Corps.

BENGAL.

(From the Gazette of India, September 3.)

Major De S. Barrow, Deputy Inspector General of Police, in Oude, has obtained one month's privilege leave, from the 10th October next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Major J. W. Younghusband, of the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as Inspector General of Police, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Captain A. H. Millett and Lieutenant William Hamilton, both of the Bengal Staff Corps, to be District Superintendents of Police, of the 1st Class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

The above appointments will take effect from the dates on which the three Officers shall have respectively entered upon the duties of their Offices.

Captain F. A. Dickens, District Superintendent of Police, Jubbulpore, Central Provinces, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Inspector General of Police, Nerbudda Division, in addition to his present duties, during the absence of Major Moxon, on leave to England, with effect from the 9th May last.

With reference to Notification No. 1215, dated the 6th July, the appointment of Mr. Handford, as Director of Public Instruction, in Oude, has effect from the 6th January last, the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

Lieutenant T. A. Scott, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Central Provinces, officiated as District Superintendent, of the 4th Class, during Mr. Duff's absence on the three months' privilege leave granted in G. O. No. 720, dated the 29th January 1864, viz., from 1st December 1863 to 28th February 1864, inclusive.

The undermentioned Officers of the Customs Department, in the Central Provinces, are invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate, 2nd Class, as described in Section 22, Chapter II. of Act XXV. of 1861, within the limits of the Central Provinces:—

Ghazeeoodeen, Assistant Patrol.
Mr. R. K. Bartie, ditto.
Mr. W. W. Beatson ditto.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Lieutenant J. Forsyth, Officiating Conservator of Forests, in the Central Provinces, with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, described in Chapter II., Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Watts to be an Honorary Magistrate in the Jubbulpore District, Central Provinces, and to invest him with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate, 1st Class, under Act XXV. of 1861.

His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 39 of Act XXII. of 1864, to extend the said Act to the Cantonments of Morar (Gwalior), Nowgong, Nagode, Mhow, and Neemuch, within the limits of the Central India Agency.

2. With reference to Section 3 of the above Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 23 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to invest the following Officers with the powers of a Magistrate:—

Major J. A. Wright, within the limits of the Cantonment of Morar (Gwalior).
Captain W. C. Lester, Staff Corps, within the limits of the Cantonment of Mhow.
Captain F. T. Bayly, Staff Corps, within the limits of the Cantonment of Neemuch.
Mr. C. R. Coles, within the limits of the Cantonment of Nagode.

3. Under Section 43 of the above Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that commitments by the Cantonment Magistrate of Morar (Gwalior), shall be made to, and appeals from his sentences and orders shall be heard and determined by, the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

That commitments by the Cantonment Magistrate of Mhow shall be made to, and appeals from his sentences and orders shall be heard and determined by, the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

That commitments by the Cantonment Magistrate of Neemuch shall be made to, and appeals from his sentences and orders shall be heard and determined by, the Political Assistant in Western Malwa.

That commitments by the Cantonment Magistrate of Nagode shall be made to, and appeals from his sentences and orders shall be heard by, the Political Assistant for Bundelcund.

That appeals from the sentences and orders, passed in cases committed by the above Cantonment Magistrates, shall be heard and determined by the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

4. Under Section 6 of the above Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to establish in the Cantonments of Morar (Gwalior), Mhow, and Neemuch, Courts of Small Causes for the trial of suits of the nature described in Section 3 of Act XLII. of 1850, and to declare that the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction of each of these Courts shall be Rs. 500.

5. The Governor General in Council is pleased to declare, under Section 44 of Act XXII. of 1864, that, in respect to the Courts of Small Causes in the Cantonments of Morar (Gwalior), Mhow, and Neemuch, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India shall exercise the powers vested in the Sudder Court by the provisions of Act XLII. of 1850.

6. Under Section 10 of Act XXII. of 1864, the Governor General in Council hereby declares the Military Cantonments of Morar (Gwalior), Mhow, Neemuch, Nowgong and Nagode to be Sub-Districts for the purposes of Act XVI. of 1864 (to provide for the registration of assurances).

And, under Section [illegible] vernor General in Council is pleased to appoint [illegible] Commander-in-Chief of the several Presidencies [illegible] Governor General in Council [illegible] Cantonments [illegible] Sub-Districts [illegible] Act XVI. of 1864 [illegible] Governor General [illegible] Commander-in-Chief [illegible] Governor General [illegible] Commander-in-Chief [illegible] Governor General [illegible] Commander-in-Chief [illegible] Governor General [illegible] Commander-in-Chief [illegible] Governor General [illegible] Commander-